

The LONDON MAGAZINE:



Or, GENTLEMEN'S Monthly Intelligencer.

For JUNE, 1758.

To be continued. (Price Six-Pence each Month.)

Containing (*Greater Variety, and more in Quantity, than any Monthly Book of the same Price.*)

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>I. Conduct of Lord Loudoun reviewed.
 II. Defence of the Estimate, &c.
 III. Convexo to Academicus.
 IV. A State of the National Debt, provided, or unprovided for by Parliament, together with an Account of the Produce of the Sinking Fund.
 V. The French army routed.
 VI. Account of Moravia.
 VII. The History of the last Session of Parliament, &c. &c.
 VIII. Account of the Mountain Potosi,
 IX. Of the Alligator, and
 X. Of the Gallinazo.
 XI. Battle of Cheronæa, with Remarks.
 XII. Instance of Female Courage.
 XIII. How to prevent the spoiling of Wool.
 XIV. Methods to inspirit our Troops.
 XV. Prejudices, political, religious, &c.
 XVI. Remarks on the Sugar Colonies.
 XVII. Travels of a Guinea.
 XVIII. Account of the Carlsbad Waters.
 XIX. Alterations in the famous Pantheon.
 XX. Narrative of Mr. Barnard's Case.
 XXI. Lunar Eclipse calculated.
 XXII. Vindication of Commerce, &c.
 XXIII. Hanoverians pass the Rhine.
 XXIV. Fort Lewis, on Senegal, taken.
 XXV. Description of that Island and Fort.</p> | <p>XXVI. Success of the Expedition to France.
 XXVII. Trial, &c. of Dr. Florence Henley.
 XXVIII. Extraordinary Law Case.
 XXIX. Brittany described.
 XXX. Journal of the late Expedition.
 XXXI. Speech at the rising of Parliament.
 XXXII. List of Acts passed.
 XXXIII. POETRY. Anacreon, Ode I. translated; on the Asylum for Orphans, &c. the Brewer's Coachman; Boileau's Epistle to his Gardener, imitated; the Chronicle of a Heart; a Song set to Musick, and transposed for the Flute, &c.
 XXXIV. The MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER: The grand Fleet sails; Richmond Park opened; Court of Common-Council; Quarantine ordered; Fires, Accidents; King's Message; Judges Salaries enlarged; Acts passed; Advices from America, &c. &c. &c.
 XXXV. Marriages and Births; Deaths; Promotions; Bankrupts.
 XXXVI. Alterations in the List of Parliament.
 XXXVII. Course of Exchange.
 XXXVIII. Catalogue of Books.
 XXXIX. FOREIGN AFFAIRS.
 XL. Stocks; Wind, Weather.
 XLI. Monthly Bill of Mortality.</p> |
|---|---|

With a beautiful MAP of the Marquisate of MORAVIA, &c. And another of the North-Eastern Part of the Province of BRITTANY, finely engraved on Copper: Also a curious Plan of the Island of SANAGA, and of Fort ST. LEWIS.

MULTUM IN PARVO.

LONDON: Printed for R. BALDWIN, at the Rose in Pater-Noster-Row; Of whom may be had, compleat Sets from the Year 1733 to this Time, neatly Bound or Stitch'd, or any single Month to compleat Sets.

C O N T E N T S.

C ONDUCT of lord Loudon defended	267
<i>Estimate</i> , &c. vindicated	268
Academicus to Convexo	269
State of the national debt	270
And of the sinking fund	271
French army routed	272
Account of Moravia	ibid.
The history of the last session of parliament, &c. &c.	273—278
Inquiry into the loss of Minorca	273—277
Remarks thereon	277, 278
Account of the mountain Potosi	278
—— alligator	279
Great destroyers of them	280
The gallinazo described	281
Account of the famous battle of Cheronza	282
Dr. Leland's excellent reflections thereon	283
Proper and necessary courage in females	284
A Mussulman rear-guard plundered	285
Bravery of some Arabian women	286
Who are relieved by their friends	287
Proposal to prevent the spoiling wool, in marking sheep	287, 288, 304
Destruction of the dragon of Rhodes	288
Method to inspirit our troops	289
Of prejudices, political, religious, or national	ibid.
Wicked and stupid people of all nations	290
The northern colonies depend on the sugar colonies	291
Which latter should be better cultivated, and encreased	292
Travels of a guinea	293
Further account of the Carlsbad waters	294
They incrust bodies immersed therein	295
Alterations in the famous Pantheon	296
Narrative of the affair of the duke of Marlborough and Mr. Barnard	ibid.
Letters sent to his grace	297
Lunar eclipse calculated	298
Two questions	ibid.
Vindication of commerce, &c.	299

Considerations on the manners of the pulace	
The Hanoverians pass the Rhine	
Fort Lewis, on Senegal, taken	
Description of the river and fort	
State of the grand fleet	
Success of our troops in France	
St. Malo's described	
Journal of the expedition	
Account of the trial, &c. of Dr. He	
An extraordinary law case	
Brittany described	
Speech at the rising of parliament	
Acts passed	
POETRY : A song set to musick	
And transposed for the flute	
Anacreon, ode i. translated	
On the asylum for orphans, &c.	
The brewer's coachman	
Boileau's epistle to his gardener imit	
1757	
The chronicle of a heart	
Answer to a rebus	
THE MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER	
Fires, accidents	311
Grand fleet sails	
Court of common council	
Richmond Park opened	
Quarantine ordered	
King's message; acts passed	
Judges salaries increased	
Fat heifer killed	
Advices from America	
Election of sheriffs	
Marriages and births	
Deaths	
Ecclesiastical preferments	
Promotions civil and military	
Alteration in the list of parliament	
Bankrupts	
Course of Exchange	
Monthly bill of mortality	
Plan of the Island of Sanaga and Lewis	
Catalogue of books	
FOREIGN AFFAIRS	
Prices of stocks; wind, weather	

We hope our ingenious correspondents will excuse our deferring many prosaical, and mathematical pieces, which will do honour to our next. We are sorry that the Map in our last were not coloured according to the description given of it. The story of America, and list of captures, will also be continued in our next.

T H E

LONDON MAGAZINE.

For J U N E, 1758.

A Pamphlet is just pulished, intituled, *The Conduct of a noble Commander, in America, impartially reviewed, &c.* In which the writer endeavours to clear

lord Loudoun from some persons that have been industriously and maliciously propagated to his prejudice, on account of the failure of the last expedition, designed against Louisbourg. It appears his lordship laid before

the ministry, a plan for taking Cape Breton and all Canada from the French, which was approved of, and his lordship, in consequence, pitched upon to carry it into execution. "Three points demand great consideration. The preventing the enemy from receiving intelligence of our designs; the providing an uninterrupted transportation for the troops; and the securing the frontiers of the several colonies, which were exposed to be attacked by the enemy, while the main force was acting effectually on the great scheme." The securing the frontiers of the colonies, his lordship settled with the several governors, to their satisfaction, by appointing their quotas of

troops to be raised, and the places of their station, according to a well laid plan for the general defence: But the measure his lordship pursued, for the effectual concentration of the forces, and the preserving the communication with regard to the enemy, by an embargo on outward bound vessels, was,

as the writer has endeavoured to prove, without reason, greatly hindered at New-York, and elsewhere, as it prevented, amongst other things, a supply of corn from the colonies, in the midst of our greatest dearth. The animosity of the people of New-York expressed to his lordship, the writer thus accounts for. The troops the government had sent in pursuance of the plan, arrived after the hardships of a winter's voyage: The

June, 1758.

people, though they had been sensible enough of their dangers, and though they looked upon these troops as destined for their lasting security, yet would have treated them with a rigour disgraceful, even if shewn toward the prisoners of an enemy:

A The publick houses were by no means sufficient for their reception; and to the most mild remonstrances, the magistracy answered, with as little decency as feeling, that they should not be admitted into private ones. The commander knew equally his power, and the necessity of the service:

B He ordered them in a fair and equal distribution to the private as well as publick houses. The magistracy insisted on their rights and privileges; to which lord Loudoun opposed his authority, and the necessity of the service. They were outrageous, and he was resolute. He always

C spoke with great respect of their natural and political rights; but he would not sacrifice to them the lives of the soldiers. His lordship carried his point; and he then took orders for the good behaviour of the soldiers. In this he was as indefatigable, as he had been resolute in giving

D them quarters; and it will be owned at New-York for ever, in spite even of prejudice itself, that the soldiers behaved with so perfect regularity and decency, that those who had been loudest in the opposition, owned afterwards they suffered no hardship." Upon the whole, we think this

E writer has handled his subject with much decency, and believe the enemies of his lordship will have some trouble to invalidate his reasons. It appears clearly, we think, that this gallant nobleman acted with consummate prudence, and that the cause of the failure of that important expedition, was owing to delays and accidents, for which he seems no way accountable.

The Author of The Estimate of the Manners and Principles of the Times, having just published An Explanatory Defence of the said Estimate, in a Series of Letters to a noble Friend, we shall give our Readers the fifth of these Letters, because it contains an Answer to the most material Objection that has been made against his Book, as follows.

Letter **S**O much for the writer's general V. defence. You tell me next, my lord, that some people have found the appearance of an inconsistency, "While he delineates the times as *selfish*, and yet admits them to be *friendly*, *charitable*, and *humane*."

This objection ariseth (like most of the rest) from a misapprehension of his plan: His design was to consider the general character of his cotemporaries, as they stand related to the publick. Now, in this light, he cannot but regard the general character of the times as *selfish*. We have not that real and generous concern for the national welfare, which we discover in behalf of our friends, or individuals in distress. Doth not the following circumstance demonstrate the truth of this character? That while large and generous subscriptions are carried on for the relief of all manner of *private* distress, most men grudge what they are called upon to contribute toward the publick exigencies. They pay, when they are compelled to pay, with murmurs and reluctance. I mean this of the superior ranks: The poor farmer, labourer, and mechanick pays, without repining, the taxes on his candles, his salt, and his shoes, though they are articles necessary to his subsistence. But did the higher ranks shew their *publick zeal*, when the wisdom of the legislature chose that article of luxury, a coach or chariot, as proper to support a moderate tax? Did each man press forward to take his trifling share of the general burthen, and to contribute a mite from his abundance? When the pomp of the loaded side-board became another object of a moderate tax, did the owners rejoice in this opportunity of contributing to the wants of the publick? Yet this was not only called by those who projected it, a tax upon honour, but in reality it was so; since, in the very nature of it, it could not be made compulsory. Those who knew the manners of the age foresaw and foretold the consequences of it; and, in fact, the publick honour of some among the great was found, on this occasion, so equal to

their publick spirit, that the tax has produced a mere trifle. Yet, it seems, the sense of shame could produce, what publick honour and publick spirit failed to produce; for I am told, that the revenue arising from one of these taxes received a sudden and most astonishing increase, from an order of the house of C. that the names of those who had paid it should be laid before them. Those who would neither obey the law, nor support the publick, were afraid of being exposed to the shame of having it discovered that they failed in either: They were content to do what they were ashamed to have it said they had done. It is, in truth, owing, in great part, to the same turn of thought, that so much offence hath been taken, amongst the higher ranks, at the truths delivered in the Estimate. They see, the representations there made are unfavourable to the conduct, perhaps of themselves, but at least, of many of their friends, whose private qualities they esteem and love: How their publick conduct affects the interests of their country, they seldom enlarge their views so far as to consider: And hence, a writer, who separates their publick conduct from their private, and considers the actions of men, ONLY as they regard his country, cannot possibly fail of incurring their displeasure. The reason, my lord, was assigned in the second volume: "Enlarged views of benevolence are quite beyond the reach of such a people."

To ACADEMICUS. (See p. 220.)

S I R, Chatham, June 17, 1758.

IF you had really sought after the pleasure that arises from leading another out of an error, surely you would have used another method of treating me, than is contained in your last letter; in which, though I am sorry to say it, there appears more craft than candour, by charging me with blunders, without attempting to shew what you assert to be such; and sneeringly telling me, you admire some of them, and farther, seemingly to jest on what I wrote upon virtue.

Your producing definitions, on the word Matter, that are contradictory in terms, and then making a parade of shewing the falshood of maintaining such opinions, may denominate you a subtle writer, but can never be the way to lead one out of an error.

I do not pretend to demonstrate that Matter exists, as not believing it capable of such proof, and therefore did not formally attempt any definition thereof, and which

1758. which such a shrewd writer as you might probably have soon found art enough to pick a hole in; I only affirm the possibility thereof, which you have denied, but I think not proved; and I still must be of opinion, that there are better grounds for the probability of its existence, than A have shewn for the contrary. I acknowledge you much my superior, in point of writing, to which I was never bred; and as I think can truly affirm, that it is not obstinacy in me, however ignorant it may be, to entertain an opinion of the existence of Matter. That you B may have an opportunity of leading me out of this error, if it be one, I here make choice of those two definitions you have exhibited, with some little alteration, for your further exercising your ingenuity thereon.

1. Matter may be defined to be something existing without the mind, by the means of which, our ideas or sensations are excited in us.

2. Matter may be defined to be a solid, extended, unperceiving, unperceived, inactive substance, which is instrumental in exciting sensations in our minds.

Now, Sir, if you can shew any contradiction in these, or that it is not probable that such a substance can or does exist, you will stand a good chance to convince me of the error of my thoughts, and gain to yourself one part of the pleasure you mention.

I do not think that our sensations are copies of any thing external, but only effects arising in our minds, through the means of something external to them, made by the great Creator, as instruments, by which finite minds excite ideas in each other; nor can I, from any thing you F have wrote, be of opinion, that extension, solidity, or resistance, are sensations; but rather only names, arbitrarily given, to something extended, solid, and resisting: Now, if any thing of this sort, as a globe for instance, was existing in the mind, I should then conclude, that the G mind would perceive the whole surface of it at once, which I cannot find it does; and, therefore, as I cannot see the whole surface, without moving round it, I suppose, or imagine (which is the only knowledge we can have of externals) that it exists without the mind; and if no H better grounds can be assigned for a contrary opinion, I see no reason for calling him obstinate, or ignorant, who gives credit to it. From any arguments that I have hitherto seen, the supposition of the existence of Matter, is no way derogatory

to the honour of God, or religion; or any more an aid to the atheist's cause, than the disbelief thereof; or that the goodness and omnipresence of God are not equally sure. The passage you have quoted from St. Paul, does not appear to me to be any proof, that God is the immediate cause of all our sensations, because it is said, *in him we live, and move, and have our being*; for, if it were so, it must pose any man to assign a reason for our moving in him; and if he was not extended (which you account an absurdity) there would be no possibility for it. If God were the cause of all our sensations, would it not be absurd to complain of oppression and tyranny? or would it be for the honour of religion, to impute them to him? If his not being far from every one of us, be any reason for his immediately exciting ideas in us, it will be as necessary for finite minds to be present to each other when they excite any; and shall we say it is so, when a highwayman shoots a traveller, or more truly acknowledge he does it by the use of a material instrument; or must we assign the immediate cause to D God? I must own such an imputation would do him no honour.

What gives me the most concern, and for which I am sorry, is, that I have given you any occasion to charge me with falsehood and impudence; but as I am not conscious of any ill design, or bad consequence, that might occur from any thing I have wrote, I hope to incur no general censure on that account; for, if my memory fails me not, I have read arguments to shew, that morality is not founded in self-love, which implies there have been advocates for it, though I am E now so distant from books, that I cannot name the author. And as to the great Dr. Law, who I doubt not is as good as he is ingenious, he will pardon me, if I should have erred, in drawing the conclusion I have done, from a cursory view of his Appendix; wherein he seems to be of opinion, if I understood him when I read it (for I have it not by me) that there is no distinct finite immaterial substance or spirit existing; and that it was only a vulgar notion of the Jews, that our Saviour appealed to, when he said, *Handle me, and see, for a spirit hath not flesh and bone, as you see me have*. And if I understood him to explain a portion of scripture after this manner, I hoped, without offence to any one, I might suppose he was of the same opinion. I am, SIR,

Yours, &c.

CONVEXO.

A State

A State of the National Debt, provided or unprovided for by Parliament, as it stood Jan. 11, 1758, together with an Account of the Produce of the Sinking Fund in that Year, and to what Debts contracted before Dec. 25, 1716. the said Fund has been applied.

EXCHEQUER.

A Nnuities for long terms, being the remainder of the original sum contributed and unsubscribed to the South-Sea company

Ditto for lives, with the benefit of survivorship, being the original sum contributed

Ditto for two and three lives, being the sum remaining after what is fallen in by deaths

Exchequer bills made out for interest of old bills

Note. The land taxes and duties on malt, being annual grants, are not charged in this account, nor the 1,000,000l. charged on the deductions of 6d. per pound on pensions, &c. nor the sum of 800,000l. charged on the supply, 1758.

EAST-INDIA company.

By 2 acts of parliament 9 Will. III. and 2 other acts 6 and 9 Annæ, at 3l. per cent. per ann.

Ann. at 3l. per cent. 1744, charged on the surplus of the additional duties on low wines, spirits, and strong waters

BANK of ENGLAND.

On their original fund at 3l. per cent. from August 1, 1743

For cancelling Exchequer bills, 3 G. I.

Purchased of the S. S. company

Ann. at 3l. 10s. per cent. charged on the duties on coals, &c. since Lady-Day, 1719

Ditto charged on the surplus of the funds for lottery, 1714

Ditto 1746, charged on duties on licences for retailing spirituous liquors, since Lady-Day, 1746

Ditto at 3l. per cent. charged on the sinking fund, by the acts 25, 28, and 30 Geo. II.

Ditto charged on the said fund by the act 25 Geo. II. viz.

At 3l. 10s. p. c. 1498445l. 18s. 4d.

At 3l. per cent. 2716867l. 18s.

Ditto at 3l. 10s. per cent. charged on ditto

Ditto at 3l. per cent. charged on the stamp duties, &c. by the act 30 Geo. II.

Memorandum. The subscribers of 100l. to the lottery 1745, were allowed an annuity for one life at 9s. a ticket, which amounted to 22,500l. but is now reduced, by lives fallen in, to 19,895l. 15s. And the subscribers of 100l. to the lottery 1746, were allowed an annuity for one life of 18s. a ticket, which amounted to 45,000l. but is now reduced by lives fallen in, to 40,023l. 10s. And also the subscribers of 100l. for 3l. per cent. annuities, 1757, were allowed an annuity for one life of 1l. 2s. 6d. a year, which amounted to 33,750l. which annuities are an increase of the national debt, but cannot be added thereto, as no money was advanced for the same.

SOUTH-SEA company.

On their capital stock and annuities, 9 Geo. I.

Annuities at 3l. per cent. charged on the sinking fund

Amount of the national debt on Jan. 11, 1757.

Increased between Jan. 11, 1757, and Jan. 11, 1758.

Paid off within that time.

Amount of debt on

£. s. d. q.

1836275 17 10 2

180100

83055 14 10 2

2200

3200000

1000000

3200000

500000

4000000

1750000

1250000

986800

10537821 5 1 2

17701323 16 4

1500000

3000000

2502309 13 11 2

2100000

74780886 8 2 1 3000000 500 177780386

Jan. 11, 1758, the said Fund has been applied.

Dr.			L. s. d. q.		
Exchequer is to			306300 11 4 $\frac{1}{2}$		
on the sinking					
Jan. 11, 1757.					
produce of the sinking					
between Jan. 11, 1757,					
Jan. 11, 1758, viz.					
L. s. d. q.					
952285 19 2 $\frac{1}{2}$					
606530 15 2 $\frac{1}{4}$					
159432 19 1 $\frac{1}{2}$					
brought to this fund			1718249 13 6 $\frac{1}{2}$		
to the act 25 G. II.					
7583 19 2 $\frac{1}{2}$					
31382 17 9					
38477 15 1 $\frac{1}{2}$					
33867 8 5 $\frac{1}{2}$					
122726 3 2 $\frac{1}{2}$					
129814 2 4					
46463 14 10 $\frac{1}{2}$					
314072 18 3 $\frac{1}{2}$					
724388 19 3 $\frac{1}{2}$					
10288 19 9					
232811 2 11 $\frac{1}{2}$					
243100 2 8 $\frac{1}{2}$					
28136 0 10					
13431 1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$					
41567 2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$					
6934 12 11					
60325 18 1					
20331 17 1 $\frac{1}{2}$					
8292 8 1 $\frac{1}{2}$					
3121198 17 2 $\frac{1}{2}$					

Per contra Cr.			L. s. d. q.		
By monies issued between Jan. 11, 1757. and Jan. 11, 1758, viz.					
By the Bank of England for					
subscribed annuities, at 3 $\frac{1}{2}$					
and 3l. per cent. for 12					
months interest and charges			615845 19 10		
of management, to Oct.					
10, 1757					
By ditto for ditto, at 3l. per					
cent. for 12 months inte-					
rest and management, to			320913 17 10 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Jan. 5, 1758					
By ditto for annuities, 1756,					
at 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for 12					
months interest and ma-			54311 19 9		
nagement, to January 5,					
1758					
By ditto for ditto, upon					
fundry annuities			4020 6 9 $\frac{1}{2}$		
By the South Sea company					
for annuities 1757, for 12					
months interest and ma-			64181 5		
nagement, to January 5,					
1758					
By cash taken to make good					
the deficiency of the an-			7546 12 10		
nuity funds 1757					
In full of 1300,000l. granted					
for the service of the year			362530 10 2		
1756					
In full of 1200,000l. granted			1100000		
for ditto 1757					
In part of the supply 1758,			31000		
to make good the civil list					
			2660350 12 2 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Balance, Jan. 11, 1758			460848 5		
			3121198 17 2 $\frac{1}{2}$		

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Whitehall, **T**HIS morning an express arrived from Holland, with letters from the head quarters of the king's army, commanded by prince Ferdinand of Brunswick at Kempen, on the Lower Rhine, dated the 23d instant, containing a general account, that, the same day, his highness had gained a complete victory over the French. The action begun about one o'clock in the afternoon, and lasted above six hours; when the enemy was obliged to retreat, in confusion, towards Nuys and Cologne. The loss in prince Ferdinand's army was very moderate; and his highness, as well as the hereditary prince of Brunswick, and the other general officers, were all well. The king's infantry encamped upon the field of battle, the evening after the action; and all the horse and light troops were sent out in pursuit of the enemy, whose communication with Ruremonde, and the Lower Maese, is entirely cut off. These letters were wrote at nine o'clock at night; and a particular relation of the action is hourly expected.

Another express arrived about the same time, by the way of Flushing, in Zeeland, from his majesty's resident at Cologne, with letters of the 24th instant, containing the same account as above, and these further circumstances, That the French themselves did justice to prince Ferdinand's judicious conduct, and to the bravery of his troops; and represented their loss to be very great, especially from the execution done by the artillery. The French Swiss regiment, of Lochman, had not above 150 men left of the whole corps, and by four in the afternoon they had lost 25 officers. The regiments on both wings of the French army had suffered proportionably; and that of count Gisors, in particular, who is himself dangerously wounded; and, it is said, that not an officer in it has escaped unhurt. (See p. 300.)

THE number of ships employed in the expedition to Senegal (see p. 302.) were six; and the number of forces that landed were upwards of 600. In coming ashore, the troops met with a misfortune that might have proved very fatal; several of the boats that were bringing ashore the tents, ammunition, &c. overset on the bar, by which accident, a considerable quantity of ammunition, some pieces of cannon, and all the tents were lost; so that the troops were obliged to lie on a sandy shore, exposed to the scorching heats of the climate, without any shelter, for eight days, at the end of which, the fort happily surrendered without a stroke. Had they held out, our men, for want of covering, must have suffered greatly, if not have entirely abandoned the enterprize. Whether the fort be ever restored to the French, or not, they may date, from this time, the entire loss of their slave trade; for the English have agreed

for them, with the people of the country, at a considerable advanced price; which not only has hurt the French in this main article of their trade, but has likewise had the good effect to ingratiate the English with the Moors of the country, who seem very fond of their new masters. Their king was so desirous of seeing the men of war, that he swam on board, though the distance was upwards of an English mile. The officers of the ship treated him with great civility, with which he seemed vastly pleased. At parting, he told the captain, he should be extremely fond of having a visit from the king of England, which he thought he might do, as he had ships at his command; for if he had ships, he would certainly go and see him. The late chief engineer of the French, whom they have used extremely ill, has given our commanders plans of all the adjacent coasts, with the soundings and bearings of the river, and several other draughts, which cannot but be of great use to them.

An Account of MORAVIA, &c. with an accurate MAP thereof, and of the northern Part of the Archduchy of Austria.

THE marquissate of Moravia, a province of the kingdom of Bohemia, is bounded on the N. and E. by Silesia, on the S. by Austria, and by Bohemia Proper on the W. Its chief towns are,

1. Olmutz, the capital, which stands on the river Moraw, 90 miles N. of Vienna, and about 100 E. of Prague, a bishop's see, and situated excellently for trade, between Bohemia, Austria, Poland and Hungary. It was taken possession of in the late war, with the rest of the towns of Moravia, by his Prussian majesty.

2. Brin, a tolerably well fortified town, situate at the confluence of two small rivers, near 60 miles N. of Vienna, and 40 S. W. of Olmutz.

3. Iglaw, on the river Iglaw, near 80 miles S. W. of Olmutz, on the road from Bohemia to Hungary.

4. Hradisch, on the river Moraw, near 40 miles S. of Olmutz.

This province is a part of the hereditary dominions of the house of Austria, and the prevailing religion is popery; with regard to the soil, climate, &c. they are much the same with the rest of Bohemia.

EPIGRAM.

IT blew an hard storm, and in utmost confusion
The sailors all hurry'd to get absolution;
Which done, and the weight of their sin
they'd confess'd,
Were transferr'd, as they thought, from
themselves to the priest;
To lighten the ship, and conclude their
devotion,
They toss'd the poor parson soule into the sea.

ine
y, at
not
n ar
d the
with
very
g was
that
e was
fices
quity.
At
ult be
n the
might
for if
nd see
ench,
has
ne ad-
hear-
ghas,
ern.
n ac-
thern
pro-
emia,
a. on
roper
ds on
enna,
top's
be-
un-
the
ts of
own
n n-
d 40
tr 30
from
near
redi-
fria
with
r and
ia.
mod
rom
heir
n-
be
The



A MAP of the
MARQUISATE of
MORAVIA
with the
Northⁿ. Part of the
ARCH DUCHY
of AUSTRIA
By T. Kitchin Geog.





The H
the
Con

I S

leave
debate
and re
in the
Third
ers of
Crime
ions;
Town
dered
But th
it was
ced to
but fe
tended
Of
what n
the ex
doors,
Minor
ried on
moved
humb
jesty,
give d
this h
ters an
telliger
jesty's
commi
hed h
any of
ration
that at
the sev
march
any oth
don, c
Minor
possession
January
At
After
ere m
That
his
pleased
id be
of all
me
mippe
m t
Ju

The HISTORY of the last Session of Parliament, &c.

The History of the last Session of Parliament, with an Account of all the material Questions therein determined, and of the political Disputes thereby occasioned without Doors.
Continued from p. 231.

I SHALL conclude this article with observing, that, on May 27, after debate, a motion was made, and leave given to bring in a bill, upon the debate of the house, to explain, amend, and render more effectual, an act made in the 11th and 12th of William the Third, entitled, *An Act to punish Governors of Plantations, in this Kingdom, for Crimes committed by them in the Plantations*; and Mr. Rose Fuller, Mr. Charles Townshend, and Mr. Banks, were ordered to prepare and bring in the same. But the parliament was prorogued before it was brought in. And now I shall proceed to give an account of those affairs of last session, wherein no bill seemed intended to be brought in.

Of this kind the most important, and what most excited both the attention and the expectation of the people without doors, was the inquiry into the loss of Minorca, which was introduced and carried on as follows: February 8, it was moved and resolved *nem. con.* That an humble address be presented to his majesty, that he will be graciously pleased to give directions that there be laid before this house, copies or extracts of all letters and other papers, containing any intelligence received by either of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, the commissioners for executing the office of lord high admiral of Great-Britain, or any other of his majesty's ministers, in relation to the equipment of the French fleet at Toulon, or of any other fleets in the several other ports of France, the march of French troops to Toulon, or any other parts of the coasts of that kingdom, or the designs of the French on Minorca, or any other of his majesty's possessions in Europe, since the first day of January, 1755, to the first day of August

After which the following resolutions were moved for, and all agreed to, viz.
That an humble address be presented to his majesty, that he will be graciously pleased to give directions, that there be laid before this house, 1. A list, or lists, of all his majesty's ships of war, or squadrons of such ships of war, as were equipped and made ready for the sea, from the first of August, 1755, to the June, 1758.

30th day of April, 1756; and also copies of all sailing orders sent to the commanders of such ships or squadrons respectively, during the period of time above-mentioned; as also the state and condition of his majesty's ships in the several ports of Great-Britain, at the time of the departure of admiral Byng, with the squadron under his command, for the relief of fort St. Philip's, and during the period of time above-mentioned, according to the monthly returns thereof made to the Admiralty, and the number of seamen borne and mustered on board the said ships at, and during the said time.

2. Copies of all orders and instructions given to admiral Byng, from the time of his being appointed commander in chief of the squadron, which sailed in April last for the Mediterranean; and also copies of all letters written to, or received from the said admiral, during his continuance in such command, by either of his majesty's secretaries of state, or by the commissioners for executing the office of lord high admiral of Great-Britain, relating to the state and condition of the said squadron, and to the execution of the said orders and instructions. 3. Copies of the monthly lists, containing the disposition of his majesty's ships and vessels in sea-pay, between Oct. 1, 1755, and April 6, 1756. 4. Copies of all orders for convoys, between Oct. 1, 1755, and April 6, 1756. 5. An account of what men were taken from other ships, to make up the complements of the ships under the command of admiral Byng. 6. An account of the number of men discharged from the several ships under the command of admiral Byng, after he was appointed to the command, and previous to his sailing, with the reasons for their discharge, and by what order. 7. Copies of all orders given to any officer, or officers, of his majesty's land forces, to repair to his or their respective regiment, or regiments, or duty, in the Island of Minorca, from the 30th day of August, 1755, to the 30th day of April, 1756. 8. An account of the garrison at fort St. Philip's, in the Island of Minorca, on the 8th of April, 1756, containing the number of effective men in the said garrison, and also the quantity of provisions

and military stores contained therein, at that time.

Then it was ordered, that all these addresses should be presented to his majesty, by such members of that house, as were of his majesty's most Hon. privy council.

And it was also ordered, that there should be laid before that house, an account of the additional stores supplied the ships under the command of admiral Byng at Portsmouth, previous to his sailing, with the value thereof.

As the people were then highly exasperated at the loss of Minorca, and as many suspected, that it was designedly neglected and sacrificed to the French, by some amongst ourselves, who were for a peace at any rate, that they might have a pretence for granting, by a new treaty, whatever concessions the French wanted in America, in consideration of their restoring to this nation the Island of Minorca, these resolutions gave a very general satisfaction without doors, as they seemed to portend a strict and impartial inquiry into this mysterious affair; and the Jacobites and Republicans, that is to say, those who are disaffected to the illustrious family now upon our throne, had nothing to say, but only to insinuate a suspicion, that some excuse would be made for his majesty's not complying with every thing desired by these addresses. But this suspicion was soon removed; for, on the 10th, the lord Bateman reported to the house, that their addresses of Tuesday last (the 8th) had been presented to his majesty; and that his majesty had commanded him to acquaint the house, that he would give directions accordingly.

On the 7th of March it was ordered, 1. That the commissioners for executing the office of lord high admiral of Great-Britain, do lay before this house, an account of the ships, number of men, number of guns, and weight of metal, on board each ship in admiral Byng's squadron, on the 20th of May last.

2. That the said commissioners, do lay before this house, copies or extracts of all papers, so far as they relate to any intelligence of the names of the ships, number of men, number of guns, and weight of metal, on board each ship in Mons. Galissonier's Squadron, on the 20th of May last, with the date of the receipt of such intelligence here.

3. That there be laid before this house, an account where lord Robert Bertie's regiment was quartered when it was ordered to march to Portsmouth, when it came there, and what regiment or regiments were then in quarters at that place, or in

the neighbourhood thereof; and also all orders sent to the said regiment, relative to its embarkation on board the fleet commanded by admiral Byng, and also the returns of the said regiment at the time of its embarkation, and for a month previous thereto.

And 4. That there be laid before this house, copies of the secretary at war's orders to general Fowke, relating to the putting on board admiral Byng's squadron a battalion from the garrison of Gibraltar, and the date of the receipt of those orders.

On the 22d of March it was resolved, that an humble address be presented to his majesty, that he will be graciously pleased to give directions that there be laid before this house,

1. A copy of his majesty's warrant for the inquiry into the conduct of major-general Stewart, major-general Cornwallis, and the earl of Effingham, together with a copy of the report of the general officers who composed the said board.

And 2. A copy of a letter, dated the 4th of June last, from Mr. Fox, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, to the commissioners for executing the office of lord high admiral of Great-Britain, relating to the orders given to Sir Edward Hawke to repair to the Mediterranean, and to the recall of admiral Byng; and also a copy of a letter, dated the 27th of June, from Mr. Fox, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, to the said commissioners of Admiralty, signifying his majesty's pleasure, that admiral Byng should be immediately put under arrest.

And at the same time it was ordered, that the said commissioners of Admiralty do lay before this house, an account of the number of guns, weight of metal, and number of men, on board the Fortune, on the 20th of May last, under the command of admiral Byng.

All which resolutions and orders were complied with, and, to all appearances, fully and duly complied with; for the very titles of the papers presented to the house in pursuance of them, fill up about 28 folio pages of the printed votes of the session; which confirmed people in opinion, that the inquiry would be a strict and impartial, and that a discovery would be made, if the loss of the important Island of Minorca was occasioned by any latent design, any wilful neglect, or any egregious misconduct in those who had an influence in the councils of the nation.

And most of these papers having been presented to the house, and ordered to lie upon the table, for the perusal of the members, on or before the 22d of March, it was then resolved, that the house would, on that day month, being the 19th of April then next, resolve itself into a committee of the whole house, to consider of the several papers then or before presented to the house, relating to this affair. After which it was ordered, that the house should be called over on that day; and that such members as should not attend, should be sent for in custody of the serjeant at arms.

Tho' this had still the appearance of strictness and impartiality, yet many gentlemen without doors began now to be doubtful as to the event, and to complain of the affair's being referred to a committee of the whole house. They insisted, that an affair of such an intricate, dark, mysterious, and even suspicious nature, ought to have been referred to a select and secret committee, chosen by ballot, and empowered to send for persons, papers, and records, and to examine witnesses in the most solemn manner; which committee might have been able to have made a report in a month's time; and from that report, and the names of the gentlemen chosen of the committee, the people without doors would have been able to judge with some certainty, whether the enquiry had been carried on with that strictness and impartiality which the national misfortune required, which every man in the kingdom had a right to expect, and which the persons accused by the publick voice ought, if innocent, to have insisted on.

But what was, indeed, a little surprising, there was not so much as a motion made for any such committee. However, in the mean time, the following resolutions were agreed to, viz.

That an humble address be presented to his majesty, that he will be graciously pleased to give directions that there be laid before this house,

1. Copies of all orders and letters from either of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, to the commissioners of the Admiralty, relative to the sailing of any of his majesty's ships of war to the Mediterranean, from August 1, 1755, to August 1, 1756.

2. Copies of all letters which were received by any of his majesty's ministers, his majesty's secretary at war, or adjutant-general, from lieutenant-general Kenney, relating to Minorca, from

May, 1755, to the time of the surrender of St. Philip's castle.

3. A copy of his majesty's orders in council of March 2, 1756, for laying a general embargo on all ships and vessels in the kingdoms of Great-Britain and Ireland, in order to the more speedy manning of his fleet.

4. Copies of all orders given to any officer or officers absent, upon the civil establishment, to repair to their duty upon the Island of Minorca, from August 30, 1755, to April 30, 1756:

5. An account of all such officers of the civil or military establishment of the Island of Minorca, or of the garrison of fort St. Philip's, as were at any time, and at what times, absent from their duty, from Aug. 30, 1755, to April 30, 1756.

During the same time the following orders were also agreed to, viz.

1. That there be laid before this house, an account of the number of seamen employed in the service of the royal navy, from Dec. 31, 1755, to Dec. 31, 1756, upon a medium of each month; distinguishing what number were born, and what mustered, in the said service.

2. That the commissioners of Admiralty do lay before this house, a particular account of the several times at which the several letters, and other papers, containing intelligence, copies whereof were by them laid before this house, upon Tuesday, March 22 last, were respectively received at the Admiralty-office.

3. That an account be laid before this house of the number of ships and sloops, with their rates and tonnage, that were repaired and repairing, built and building, in the king's and private yards, together with the numbers launched and completed, between January 1, 1755, and April 31, 1756.

4. That an account be laid before this house of the number of artificers and labourers in his majesty's several dock and rope yards, on January 1, 1755, January 1, 1756, and March 31 following.

5. That an account be laid before this house, shewing the directions given by the commissioners of Admiralty, for procuring of men to man the fleet, as well as the methods taken for the more speedy equipment thereof, between January 1, 1755, and March 31, 1756.

6. That there be laid before this house, copies of all such orders as have been given in the years 1755 and 1756, for raising any company or companies of miners, for the service of Minorca, as also such orders as may have been given to

such miners, to embark for the Island of Minorca, together with the time of their departure for that service.

And, in compliance with these resolutions and orders, as well as the former, a very large additional number of papers were in this intervening time laid before the house, from whence the people without doors imagined, that it was become still more necessary to refer this affair to the consideration of a select and secret committee, as they judged it to be impossible for a committee of the whole house to examine accurately such infinite numbers of papers as then lay before the house, and to state distinctly the several facts or proofs that might result from them; and much less to pick out such facts, as might require to be further cleared up by parole evidence, or to discover and call for such persons as ought to be examined for that purpose. But on the 19th of April, upon reading this order of the day, it was ordered, that all such papers and accounts, presented to the house in that session of parliament, as related to intelligence concerning the motions or designs of the French, to preparations made, and orders given, for the equipment or sailing of any of his majesty's ships of war, or for the defence of any of his majesty's dominions in the Mediterranean, and to the state and condition of his majesty's navy, and of the Island of Minorca, during the years 1755 and 1756, should be referred to the said committee; whereupon the house resolved itself into the same, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the chair; and Mr. Potter, the chairman of the committee, reported, that they had made a progress in the matters to them referred, and that he was directed by the committee to move, that they might have leave to sit again; upon which it was resolved, that the house would next morning resolve itself into a committee of the whole house, to consider further of the said papers and accounts.

Next day a new paper relating to this affair was presented to the house, and referred to the said committee; and after reading the order of the day, the house resolved itself into the said committee, which was now called a committee of the whole house, to consider further of the several papers and accounts presented to the house in this session of parliament, relating to intelligence concerning the motions and designs of the French, to preparations made, and orders given, for the equipment or sailing of any of his

majesty's ships of war, or for the defence of any of his majesty's dominions in the Mediterranean, and to the state and condition of his majesty's navy, and of the Island of Minorca, during the years 1755 and 1756; when the committee made a further progress, and it was resolved, that it should sit again next morning.

Accordingly, next day, the order of the day being read, a new paper relating to this affair was presented to the house, and referred to the said committee; and the house having resolved itself into the same, a further progress was made, and it was resolved, that the committee should sit again next morning, when the following orders were previously moved for and agreed to, viz.

That there be laid before this house,

1. Copies of all letters between Feb. 1, and the last day of May, 1756, from the secretary at war, which relate to the embarkation of officers or recruits belonging to the garrison of Minorca, and ordered to their posts.

2. A list of the officers belonging to the garrison of Minorca, who were removed into other corps, between Oct. 1, 1755, and Feb. 1, 1756.

3. A list of the officers absent from their regiments at Minorca, on Feb. 1, 1756, with the dates of their commissions at that time.

And, after reading the order of the day, a great many new papers relating to this affair were laid before the house, in compliance with these or some former orders or resolutions, all which were referred to the said committee, and the house having resolved itself into the same, a further progress was made, and it was resolved, that the committee should sit again, on the Monday following, when it was ordered, that the account of the number of seamen, employed in the service of the royal navy, from Dec. 31, 1754, to Dec. 31, 1755, upon a medium of each month, distinguishing what number were born, and what mustered in the said service, which was presented to the house upon Jan. 28, 1756, should be referred to the said committee; and a new paper relating to this affair being presented and referred to the committee, the order of the day was some time afterwards read, when the house resolved itself into the same, and the committee having continued making a further progress, until after one of the clock on Tuesday morning, it was resolved, that it should sit again that day at twelve of the clock.

Accord-

Accordingly, on that day, the house resolved itself again into a committee of the whole house upon this affair, made a further progress, and it was resolved, that the committee should sit again on the Thursday following, when a further progress was made, and it was resolved, that the committee should sit again the next day, which it accordingly did, but previous thereto, an order was made, That there be forthwith laid before this house, a list of officers belonging to the four regiments in garrison at Minorca, who were absent from thence in Great-Britain, on the recruiting service, Feb. 1, 1756; and the said list having been before prepared, it was then immediately presented to the house by the lord Barrington, and referred to the said committee; after which the house having resolved itself into the same, a further progress was made, and it was resolved, that the committee should sit again on the Monday following, which it accordingly did, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the chair; and Mr. Potter reported from the committee, that they had come to several resolutions, which they had directed him to report, when the house would please to receive the same. And as the house had continued to sit till after twelve of the clock on Tuesday morning, it was ordered, that the report should be received that day at twelve of the clock.

Thus I have given, at full length, all the resolutions and orders for papers that were made during the progress of this inquiry, that the reader may from thence judge, what sort of papers were laid before the house; but as to the papers themselves, the very titles of them would take up much more room than could possibly be spared in your Magazine, and would be not only of very little satisfaction, but very tiresome to the reader. However, from the resolutions and orders, every reader may guess what an infinite number of papers must have been laid before the house upon this occasion, and consequently may judge how necessary it was for the satisfaction even of those within doors, and much more for the satisfaction of those without, to have had this inquiry referred to an impartial, select, and secret committee.

That the copying of such an infinite number of papers, must have been a vast expence to the publick, and a very great trouble to our publick offices, is not to be questioned; therefore we must suppose, that there was some very important design

in setting on foot any such inquiry, and it is highly probable that the design was twofold: Those who thought that our ministers in 1755 and 1756, or some of them, were guilty of some secret, wicked design, or at least of some egregious neglect or misconduct, had a design to get some punishment inflicted, or some censure passed upon them by parliament, in order to deter future ministers from being guilty of the like crime or negligence. And as to those who thought that none of those who were our ministers in the years 1755 and 1756, were guilty of any crime, negligence, or misconduct, their design was to have them justified by parliament, against the popular clamour that had been raised by the loss of Minorca, which reflected so much dishonour upon this nation, and was of such prejudice to our trade and influence in all parts of the Mediterranean.

Now for answering either of these designs, the carrying on of this inquiry by a select and secret committee, chosen by ballot, and properly impowered, was more proper, and would have been more effectual, than the carrying it on by a committee of the whole house; for with respect to the first of these two designs, a select committee might have examined the several papers laid before the house with more accuracy, and might have stated the several facts that appeared from them, with more precision, than it was possible to be done by a committee of the whole house: A select committee might, and probably would have called for and examined some of the clerks of the respective offices, in order to see that all the papers called for by the house had been duly laid before them, and all the extracts from letters, &c. faithfully drawn out; whereas it does not appear, that there was any one witness called for this purpose, or examined by the committee of the whole house: And if there were any letters or papers of intelligence that ought to be kept secret, they might have been communicated to a secret committee, but could not, consistently with national honour, be communicated to a committee of the whole house: Whether there were any such or no, is a question that cannot be answered from any of the proceedings in this affair, as few or no translations appear in any of the lists or papers that were laid before the house; but if there were none such, it is a sign that our ministers had no such foreign intelligence or correspondents, as the ministers of a great and rich nation ought to have, especially in time of war.

For

For answering this first design therefore, a select and secret committee would certainly have been the most effectual; and as to the second, it could not be answered by any other sort of committee. If such a committee had been appointed and chosen, the people without doors as well as within, could have judged whether the choice was impartial; and if it had appeared to be impartial, the report of such a committee, printed, and dispersed thro' the kingdom, with every fact stated in it, supported by authentick papers, inserted at full length in the appendix, would have enabled every man, without doors as well as within, to have judged for himself, and consequently, if favourable for our ministers, would have removed every suspicion that had naturally arisen, or been artfully propagated among the people without doors: Whereas the bare resolutions of a committee of the whole house, unsupported by any proofs or vouchers, can give satisfaction to none but such as put an implicit confidence in the wisdom and integrity of parliament; and whether this can have any general effect, against a popular clamour that seems, from the nature of things, to have some foundation, may, by every reader, be easily determined.

It is therefore a little surprizing, that no motion was made by either side for referring this inquiry to a select and secret committee, notwithstanding the difficulties that must have appeared after the house began to proceed upon it in a committee of the whole house. How to account for this is what I shall not take upon me to do; but I must observe, that, on April 16, Mr. Pitt, by his *majesty's command*, resigned the seals of secretary of state for the southern department*, and about the same time Mr. Legge resigned the offices of chancellor of his *majesty's* Exchequer, and commissioner of the Treasury, and several of their friends, particularly Mr. Potter, resigned the places they then held under the government, none of whom were replaced until just before the end of this session†.

But now, to return to the history of this inquiry, as no motion had been made, during the whole course of it, to refer it to a select and secret committee, Mr. Potter, according to the order before mentioned, reported, on Tuesday, May 3, the resolutions which the committee had directed him to report to the house, all of which were agreed to by the house, and as the reader may see them in your Magazine for last year, p. 339,

and 340, I have no occasion to insert them here.

[To be continued in our next.]

An Account of the famous Mountain Potosi.

AS the accounts given by the authors of the Voyage to South America before mentioned, are more exact than any heretofore published, we shall give our readers their account of that rich mountain called Potosi, in Peru, which is as follows.

"The famous mountain of Potosi, at the foot of which, on the south side, stands the town of the same name, is known all over the commercial world, as having been greatly enriched by the silver it produces. The discovery of these immense mines happened in the year 1545, by an accident seemingly fortuitous. An Indian, by some called Gualca, and by others Hualpa, pursuing some wild goats up this mountain, and coming to a part very steep, he laid hold of a small shrub, in order to climb it with the greater celerity; but the shrub being unable to support his weight came up by the roots, and discovered a mass of fine silver; and, at the same time, he found some lumps of the same metal among the clods which adhered to the roots. This Indian, who lived at Porco, hastened home with these first fruits of his discovery, washed the silver, and made use of it, repairing when his stock was near exhausted, to his perpetual fund. At length an intimate friend of his called Guanica, observing such a happy change in his circumstances, was desirous of knowing the cause, and urged his questions with a warmth, that Gualca was unable to deny. For some time they retired in concert to the mountain for fresh supplies of silver, till Gualca refusing to discover his method of purifying the metal, Guanica revealed the whole secret to his master Villarroel, a Spaniard, who lived at Porco. Immediately on this information he went on the 21st of April, 1545, to view this fortunate breach in the mountain, and the mine was without delay worked, with immense advantage.

This first mine was called the Discoverer, as having been the occasion of discovering other sources of riches inclosed in the bowels of this mountain; for, in a few days, another was found equally rich, and called the Tin Mine: Since that another has been discovered, and distinguished by the name of Rica, as surpassing all the rest; and was succeeded by the Mendieta. These are the principal mines of Potosi, but there are several smaller

* See Lond. Mag. for last year, p. 204.

† See ditto, p. 364.

smaller crossing the mountain on all sides. The situation of the former of these mines is on the north side of the mountain, their direction being to the south, a little inclining to the west; and it is the opinion of the most intelligent miners in this country, that those which run in these directions are the richest.

On a report of these important discoveries people from all parts retired to Potosi, particularly from the city of Plata, which is situated about twenty-five leagues from the mountain; so that at present, besides its extraordinary riches, having among its inhabitants many noble families, particularly those concerned in the mines, the circuit of the town is near two leagues. The air of the mountain being extremely cold and dry, renders the adjacent country remarkably barren, producing neither grain, fruits, herbs, or other esculents. The town, however, is so plentifully provided, as to enjoy an abundance of every kind; and the trade for provisions is greater here than in any other place, that of Lima alone excepted. Nor will this appear at all strange, if the great number of people employed in the mines be considered. Some provinces send the best of their grain and fruits, others their cattle, others their manufactures, and those who trade in European goods resort to Potosi, as to a market where there is a great demand, and no want of silver to give in exchange.

Besides this commerce, here are a set of persons called *Aviadores*, who find their account in advancing, to the masters of the mines, coined silver to pay their necessary expences, receiving in exchange silver in ingots and pinnaes. Another article of great consequence is the trade of quicksilver for the use of these mines; but this branch the crown has reserved to itself. The vast consumption of this mineral may, in some measure, be conceived by the great quantity of silver produced by these mines; for before the invention of extracting the silver with less mercury, a mark of that mineral was consumed in obtaining a mark of fine silver; and often, by the ignorance of the workmen, a still greater quantity; but the immense consumption of quicksilver in the mines of this mountain, and the riches extracted from it, will best appear from the following accounts of two authors, who were perfectly masters of the subject. The first is that of the Rev. Alonzo Barba, parish priest in the imperial town of Potosi, who, in a piece on metals, published in the year 1637, says, that from the year

1574, when mercury was first used here in extracting the silver, the royal office of Potosi has received above 204700 quintails of mercury, exclusive of what had been clandestinely bought by private persons, and which amounted to no small quantity. And as this was consumed in the space of sixty-three years, the annual amount is about 3249 quintails. The second account is given us by Don Gaspar de Escalona, who, in his *Gozophilacio Perubico* (fol. 193) declares, from very good authority, that before the year 1638, it appeared by the publick accounts, that the produce of the silver amounted to 395619000 dollars*, which in ninety-three years, the time it had then been discovered, amounted to 41255043 dollars per annum. Hence an idea may be formed of the vast commerce, which has for many years been carried on in this town, and which is still like to continue for a long time: Such enormous sums being annually bartered for goods sent hither, its whole trade consisting in silver extracted from this mountain; and if some diminution has been perceived in its produce, it is still very considerable."

And as vast quantities both of gold and silver have been brought from many other parts of the Spanish dominions in America, beside what have been brought from those of Portugal, we may from hence judge what immense riches have been brought to Europe since the discovery of that part of the world, which seems to have been so long kept concealed by Providence, to prevent the general corruption of mankind.

And, from the same Authors, we shall give the following Account of the Alligator.

"THE Alligator is an amphibious creature, living both in the rivers and the adjacent plains, tho' it is not often known to go far from the banks of the river. When tired with fishing, they leave the water to bask themselves in the sun, and then appear more like logs of half rotten wood thrown ashore by the current, than living creatures; but upon perceiving any vessel near them, they immediately throw themselves into the water. Some are of so monstrous a size as to exceed five yards in length. During the time they lie basking on the shore, they keep their huge mouths wide open, till filled with moschitos, flies, and other insects, when they suddenly shut their jaws, and swallow their prey. Whatever may have been written with regard to the fierceness and rapacity of this animal,

* The Spanish dollar, or piafter, is by Sir Isaac Newton valued at 4s. 6d. sterling.

mal, I, and all our company know from experience, they avoid a man, and on the approach of any one immediately plunge into the water. Its whole body is covered with scales impenetrable to a musket ball, unless it happens to hit them in the belly near the fore legs, the only part vulnerable.

The Alligator is an oviparous creature. The female makes a large hole in the sand near the brink of a river, and there deposits her eggs, which are nearly equal to those of an ostrich, and as white as those of a hen, but much more solid. She generally lays about a hundred, continuing in the same place till they are all deposited, which is about a day or two. She then covers them with the sand; and the better to conceal them, rolls herself not only over her precious depositum, but to a considerable distance. After this precaution she returns to the water, till natural instinct informs her, that it is time to deliver her young from their confinement; when she comes to the spot, followed by the male, and tearing up the sand, begins breaking the eggs, but so carefully, that scarce a single one is injured; and a whole swarm of little Alligators are seen crawling about. The female then takes them on her neck and back in order to remove them into the water; but the watchful Gallinazos make use of this opportunity to deprive her of some; and even the male Alligator, which indeed comes for no other end, devours what he can, till the female has reached the water with the few remaining; for all those which either fall from her back, or do not swim, she herself eats; so that of such a formidable brood, happily not more than four or five escape.

The Gallinazos mentioned in our account of Carthagena, are the most inveterate enemies of the Alligators, or rather extremely fond of their eggs, in finding which they make use of uncommon address. These birds often make it their whole business to watch the females during the summer, the season when they lay their eggs, the sands on the sides of the river not being then covered with water. The Gallinazo perches in some tree, where it conceals itself among the branches, and there silently watches the female Alligator till she has laid her eggs and retires, pleased that she has concealed them beyond discovery. But she is no sooner under the water, than the Gallinazo darts down on the repository, and with its beak, claws and wings, tears up the sand, and devours the eggs, leaving only the shells. This banquet would indeed richly

reward its long patience, did not a multitude of Gallinazos, from all parts, join the fortunate discoverer, and share in the spoil. I have often been entertained with this stratagem of the Gallinazos, in passing from Guayaquil to the custom-house of Babahoyo; and my curiosity once led me to take some of the eggs, which those who frequent this river, particularly the Mulattoes, make no difficulty of eating when fresh. Here we must remark the methods used by Providence in diminishing the number of these destructive creatures, not only by the Gallinazos, but even by the males themselves. Indeed neither the river, nor the neighbouring fields, would otherwise be sufficient to contain them; for, notwithstanding the ravages of these two insatiable enemies, their numbers can hardly be imagined.

These Alligators are the great destroyers of the fish in this river; it being their most safe and general food; nor are they wanting in address to satisfy their desires, eight or ten, as it were by compact, draw up at the mouth of a river or creek, whilst others of the same corps go a considerable distance up the river, and chace the fish downwards, by which none of any bigness escape them. The Alligators being unable to eat under water, on seizing a fish, raise their heads above the surface, and, by degrees, draw the fish from their jaws, and chew it for deglutition. After satisfying their appetite, they retire to rest on the banks of the river.

When they cannot find fish to appease their hunger, they betake themselves to the meadows bordering on the banks of the river, and devour calves and colts; and in order to be more secure in seizing their prey, take the opportunity of the night, that they may surprize them in their sleep; and it is observed, that those Alligators which have once tasted flesh, become so fond of it, as never to take up with fish but in cases of necessity. There are even too many melancholy instances of their devouring the human species, especially children, who, from the inattention natural to their age, have been without doors after it is dark; and tho' at no great distance, these voracious animals have dared to attack them, and having once seized them with their mouth, to make sure of their prey against that assistance, which the cries of the victim never fail to bring, hasten into the water, where they immediately drown it, and then return to the surface and devour it at leisure.

Their voracity has also been felt by the boatmen, who, by inconsiderately sleeping

1758. with one of their arms or legs hanging over the side of the boat, these animals have seized, and drawn the whole body into the water. Alligators who have once feasted on human flesh, are known to be the most dangerous, and become, as it were, inflamed with an insatiable desire of repeating the same delicious repast. The inhabitants of those places where they abound are very industrious in catching and destroying them. Their usual method is by a casonate, or piece of hard wood sharpened at both ends, and baited with the lungs of some animal. This casonate they fasten to a log, the end of which is secured on the shore. The Alligator, on seeing the lungs floating on the waters, snaps at the bait, and thus both points of wood enter his jaws in such a manner that he can neither shut nor open his mouth. He is then dragged ashore, where he violently endeavours to rescue himself, while the Indians bait him like a bull, knowing that the greatest damage he can do, is to throw down such as, for want of care or agility, do not keep out of his reach.

The form of this animal so nearly resembles that of the Lagarto, or Lizard, that here they are commonly called by that name; but there is some difference in the shape of the head, which in this creature is long, and towards the extremity slender, gradually forming a snout, like that of a hog, and, when in the river, is generally above the surface of the water; a sufficient demonstration that the respiration of a grosser air is necessary to it. The mandibles of this creature have each a row of very strong and pointed teeth, to which some writers have attributed particular virtues; but all I can say to this is, that they are such as I and my companions, notwithstanding all our enquiries to attain a compleat knowledge of every particular, could never hear any satisfactory account of."

To which we shall add their account of the above-mentioned birds called Gallinazos, as follows.

"This bird is about the size of a peacock, but the neck and head something larger. From the crop to the base of the bill, instead of feathers, it has a wrinkled, glandulous, and rough skin, covered with small warts and tubercles. Its feathers are black, which is also the colour of its skin, but usually with something of a brownish tinct. Its bill is well proportioned, strong, and a little crooked. They are so numerous and tame in the city, that it is not uncommon to see the ridges of

the houses covered with them. They are also very serviceable, for they clean the city from all kinds of filth and ordure, greedily devouring any dead animal, and when these are wanting, seek other filth. They have so quick a scent, that they will smell, at the distance of three or four leagues, a dead carcase, and never leave it till they have entirely reduced it to a skeleton. The infinite number of these birds found in such hot climates, is an excellent provision of nature, as, otherwise, the putrefaction caused by the constant and excessive heat, would render the air insupportable to human life. At first they fly heavily, but afterwards dart up out of sight. On the ground they hop along with a kind of torpor, tho' their legs are strong and well proportioned. They have three toes forward turning inwards, and one in the inside, turned a little backwards; so that the feet interfering they cannot walk with any agility, but are obliged to hop or skip. Each toe has a long and thick claw.

When the Gallinazos find no food in the city, their hunger drives them into the country among the beasts in the pastures, and on seeing any one with a sore on the back, they immediately alight on it, and attack the part affected. It is in vain for the poor beast to endeavour to free itself from these devourers, either by rolling on the ground or hideous cries; for they never quit their hold, but with their bills so widen the wound, that the creature soon expires.

There is another kind of Gallinazos, somewhat larger than these, only to be met with in the country. In some of these the head and part of the neck are white, in some red, and in others a mixture of both these colours. A little above the beginning of the crop they have a ruff of white feathers. These are equally fierce and carnivorous with the former, and called the kings of the Gallinazos, probably because the number of them is but few; and it is observed, that when one of these has fastened on a dead beast, none of the others approach till he has eaten the eyes, with which he generally begins, and is gone to another part, when they all flock to the prey."

H Dr. LELAND's Account of the famous Battle of Cheronea, the last Struggle Greece maintained for her Liberty with Philip of Macedon.

"PHILIP's army was now formed of thirty-two thousand men, warlike, disciplined, and long inured to the toils

toils and dangers of the field : But this body was composed of different nations and countries, who had each their distinct and separate views and interests. The army of the confederates did not amount to thirty thousand compleat, of which the Athenians and Thebans furnished the greatest part ; the rest was formed of the Corinthians and Peloponnesians. The same motives, and the same zeal, influenced and animated them. All were equally affected by the event, and all equally resolved to conquer or to die in defence of liberty. In this respect they had greatly the advantage ; but supineness, inattention, and corruption, had still that fatal influence, and still so far weakened and defeated the noblest resolution of the Greeks, that the command of this illustrious body was unhappily intrusted to men utterly unworthy of so important a charge ; men elevated to this station, not by experience of their abilities, not by a reputation purchased by toils and difficulties, and brave achievements, but by the power of faction, and the secret practices of intrigue. On the contrary, their enemies were commanded by a prince rendered illustrious by a long series of victories and great achievements, whose abilities and renown inspired his soldiers with the utmost confidence and firmest assurances of victory.

And now the fatal morning appeared, which was for ever to decide the cause of liberty, and the empire of Greece. Before the rising of the sun, both armies were ranged in order of battle. The Thebans, commanded by Theagines, a man of but moderate abilities in war, and suspected of corruption, obtained the post of honour on the right wing of the confederated Greeks, with that famous body in the front, called the Sacred Band, formed of generous and warlike youths, connected and endeared to each other by all the noble enthusiasm of love and friendship. The centre was formed of the Corinthians and Peloponnesians, and the Athenians composed the left wing, led by their two generals Lyficles and Chares, or Stratocles, according to the orators. On the left of the Macedonian army stood Alexander, at the head of a chosen body of noble Macedonians, supported by the famous cavalry of Thessaly. As this prince was then but nineteen years old, his father was careful to curb his youthful impetuosity, and to direct his valour ; and, for this purpose, surrounded him with a number of experienced officers. In the centre were placed those Greeks

who had united with Philip, and on whose courage he had the least dependence ; while the king himself commanded on the right wing, where his renowned phalanx stood to oppose the impetuosity with which the Athenians were well known to begin their onset.

The charge began, on each side, with all the courage and violence which ambition, revenge, the love of glory, and the love of liberty, could excite in the several combatants. Alexander, at the head of the Macedonian nobles, first fell, with all the fury of youthful courage, on the sacred band of Thebes, which sustained his attack with a bravery and vigour worthy of its former fame. The gallant youths who composed this body, not timely, or not duly, supported by their countrymen, bore up for a while against the torrent of the enemy, till at length, oppressed and overpowered by superior numbers, without yielding or turning their backs on their assailants, they sunk down on the ground where they had been originally stationed, each by the side of his darling friend, raising up a bulwark, by their bodies, against the progress of the enemy. But the young prince and his forces, in all the enthusiastick ardor of valour, animated by success, pushed on thro' all the carnage, and over all the heaps of the slain, and fell furiously on the main body of the Thebans, where they were opposed with an obstinate and deliberate courage ; and the contest was, for some time, supported with mutual violence.

The Athenians, at the same time, on the right wing, fought with a spirit and intrepidity worthy of the character which they boasted, and of the cause by which they were animated. Many brave efforts were exerted on each side, and success was for some time doubtful, till at length part of the centre, and the left wing of the Macedonians (except the phalanx) yielded to the impetuous attack of the Athenians, and fled with some precipitation. Happy had it been on that day to Greece, if the conduct and abilities of the Athenian generals had been equal to the valour of their soldiers : But these brave champions of liberty were led by the despicable creatures of intrigue and cabal. Transported by the advantage now obtained, the presumptuous Lyficles cried out, " Come on, my gallant countrymen ! the victory is ours, let us pursue these cowards, and drive them to Macedonia ! " And thus, instead of improving their happy opportunity, by charging the phalanx in flank, and so breaking

formidable body, the Athenians wildly and precipitately pressed forward, in pursuit of the flying enemy, themselves in all the tumult and disorder of a rout. Philip saw this fatal error with the composure of a skilful general, and the secret exultation arising from the assurance of approaching victory. He coolly observed to those officers who stood round him, that "the Athenians knew not how to conquer;" and ordered his phalanx to change its position, and, by a sudden evolution, to gain possession of an adjacent eminence. From hence they marched deliberately down, firm and collected, and fell, with their united force, on the Athenians, now confident of success, and blind to their danger. The shock was irresistible: They were at once overwhelmed: Many of them lay crushed by the weight of the enemy, and expiring by their wounds, while the rest escaped from the dreadful slaughter, by a shameful and precipitate flight, bearing down, and hurrying away with them, those troops which had been stationed for their support. And here the renowned orator and statesman, whose noble sentiments, and spirited harangues, had raised the courage on this day so eminently exerted, betrayed that weakness which hath sullied his great character. He alone, of all his countrymen, advanced to the charge cold and dismayed; and at the very first appearance of a reverse of fortune, in an agony of terror, turned his back, cast away that shield which he had adorned with this inscription in golden characters, **TO GOOD FORTUNE**; and appeared the foremost in the general rout. The ridicule and manner of his enemies, related, or perhaps invented, another shameful circumstance; but being impeded in his flight by some accidents, his imagination was so possessed with the presence of an enemy, that he loudly cried out for mercy.

While Philip was triumphant on his right wing, Alexander continued the conflict on the other wing, and at length broke the Thebans, in spite of all their acts of valor, who now fled from the field, and were pursued with great carnage. The remainder of the confederates was thus totally abandoned to the fury of a victorious enemy. But enough of slaughter had already been made; more than one thousand of the Athenians lay dead on the field of battle, and two thousand were made prisoners: And the loss of the Thebans was not inferior. Philip therefore determined to conclude his important victory, by an act of apparent

clemency, which his ambition and policy really dictated; and gave orders that the Greeks should be spared; conscious of his designs, and still expecting to appear in the field, the head and leader of that body which he had now compleatly subdued."

The reflexions of Dr. Leland upon this important event, our readers will not fail to apply properly. "Thus fell the great and illustrious nation of Greece; and, in one fatal day, saw her honours and liberties wrested from her by a people who had, for ages, acknowledged her superiority, and courted her protection. The virtues of her sons had raised them to the full meridian of glory; hence had they gradually declined by their corruptions, and having for a while retained some degree of strength and splendor, now set for ever. That vital heat which animated them, which called forth and cherished their abilities, and inflamed and invigorated their minds with great and generous sentiments, was now extinguished. Some faint glimmerings were, for a while, to remain, till darkness and barbarity, which now began their reign, gradually advanced and prevailed, and, at length, totally overspread their once happy land. An alarming example to all future nations, who may, like Greece, boast their liberty, and, like Greece in its degenerate state, retain only the shadow of that liberty; and while they fondly triumph in the actions of their fathers, and are vainly elevated by a dangerous national pride, suffer luxury, venality, and licentiousness, to destroy the spirit, and prey upon the vitals of the constitution. These hath Providence ever made their own severe punishment, from which the yet unextinguished remains of bravery and publick spirit in a people can by no means secure them. Bravery and publick spirit never were more eminently displayed, than in those Greeks who fought at Cheronea; but they were exerted too late, and their vices and corruptions had deprived them of the necessary conduct and direction; so that the very remains of their virtue compleated their ruin. They were led on rashly to slaughter by wretches insensible to the inestimable value of their lives; and thus the ardor for liberty, which still inflamed them, only served to load the field of battle with carnage. But let posterity regard the faults of these illustrious men with an humane tenderness and compassion, and learn a just value for those noble principles, which, even in a degenerate state, could produce such glorious effects:

effects : And, while they admire the policy and abilities which thus subdued them, let them also learn to regard, with just detestation, that insatiable ambition, that unwarrantable lust of power and grandeur, which casts a false and flattering lustre round the great scourges of mankind."

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

NOTwithstanding the smart piece of raillery, inserted in your last, upon female soldiers, the courage of the women is of more consequence to a country than most people, in the present age, imagine ; for it is evident from history, that no nation ever became famous for military exploits, whose women were not remarkable for courage and resolution ; by which I do not mean audacity and impudence ; but that sort of true courage and steady resolution, which is very consistent with, and generally accompanied by the most consummate modesty. And as the first education of the rising generation is in all countries chiefly intrusted to the women, it is natural to suppose, that the temper of the women must have a considerable influence upon the men, according to that old Horatian adage,

Quo semel est imbuta recens, servabit odorem Testa diu.

It would be endless to mention the many proofs of what I have advanced that may be found in history, therefore I shall only give one from the Arabian History, lately published, to shew the courage of the women among that people, at a time when their men were daily performing what I should call incredible feats of valour, were it not for what has been lately performed by the king of Prussia.

The author of that History, after having related how that, in the 632d year of the Christian Æra, and but the 11th of the Hegyra, the Mahometan Arabians had, in that short time, carried the success of their arms so far as to lay siege to the famous and populous city of Damascus, goes on as follows.

"Heraclius [the Grecian emperor] equally moved at the deplorable condition of Damascus, and the defeat of the troops he had sent to their relief, made a new attempt to save that city. He directed fresh troops to be levied, which, joined to such of the remains of the last defeat as could be collected, formed a body of seventy thousand men, which the empe-

ror put under the command of Verdunus his general, who had escaped to Ainadin in Syria. He commanded him to omit no means for raising the siege, and even to give battle, if he could not otherwise effect it.

A Khaled [the Mahometan general] having soon received intelligence of these preparations, thought it necessary to take more precaution than he had formerly done. This new succour, indeed, was not so considerable as the first ; but it might be more formidable, not only on account of the bravery of the troops which composed it, but also thro' the skill and experience of the generals, who, reflecting on the errors which had occasioned their late defeat, might take such prudent measures, as to change the face of affairs to their advantage.

C Obeidah, whom Khaled consulted on that occasion, was of the same opinion with the general, that it was necessary to order all the chief officers, who were quartered at large in different countries to march without delay, with the several bodies under their command, and to join the main army.

In consequence of this resolution, Khaled wrote a circular letter, which was expressed in the following terms : "Ye brethren, the Mussulmen, are in manifest danger of being attacked by a new army of Grecians. Hasten therefore to the assistance, and do not fail being at Ainadin with your troops, where you will find us."

Couriers were thereupon instantly dispatched, who, with the utmost expedition, carried orders to the generals who remained in the several countries of the Arabian dominions. The chief of them were Zezid, Sergiabil, Méad, Noman, and Amru. The first commanded in the territory of Balna, on the frontiers of Syria ; Sergiabil, in Palestine ; Méad, in the country of Harran ; Noman, at Tadmor or Palmyra ; and Amru, in Irak. The orders were no sooner received, than each of those generals made preparations to march for the defence of the common cause.

Khaled, on his part, having made necessary dispositions for decamping, the Mussulman army at last raised the siege of Damascus, and marched in quest of the Grecians.

The raising of the siege filled the inhabitants of Damascus with joy ; their rage, which had been sunk by former losses, seemed thereby newly roused, and they were even desirous of giving

proof of it, by pursuing the Mahometans. This bold design followed from the remonstrances of two brothers, who had gained a great character amongst the Grecians for bravery and skill in the art of war. So soon as they saw the Arabians in motion to begin their march, they offered that they would themselves undertake to harass the enemy, and required to be furnished with six thousand horse, and ten thousand foot. These being granted them, Paul (which was the name of the eldest) put himself at the head of the cavalry; and the youngest, called Peter, took the command of the infantry.

So soon as they saw the enemy in full march, they sallied out of the town, and fell with great fury on the rear-guard of the Mahometan army, in which were placed all their baggage, their riches, their wives, and even their children. Khaled was at first desirous that Obeidah would lead the van of the army, that himself might take the charge of that part of it which contained things so dear to them all; but Obeidah having represented to him, that it was more becoming for the general to continue at the head of his troops, and that it would be a pleasure to him to command the rear-guard, Khaled was unwilling to disoblige him.

But that general deeply repented it. Paul, at the head of his cavalry, furiously attacked Obeidah, and put him hard to it; whilst Peter, with his infantry, fell on the baggage, and carried off the women, the children, the treasure, and all the booty the Arabians had taken from the Greeks.

Peter, finding himself master of such immense riches, began to think of securing them; he provided himself a strong escort, with which he took the road to Damascus, there to lay up his booty; and left his brother and the rest of the troops fighting with the Mussulmen. Paul, with unabated ardour, performed prodigies of valour, and at last totally defeated the Mahometan rear-guard. Being satisfied with the advantage he had gained, he retreated in good order, and went to join his brother.

Khaled was not informed of this misfortune, till it was too late to apply a remedy. He was vexed with himself for his compliance with Obeidah's request; but he soon took his resolution, and, though he was of a very passionate temper, he only said, "God's will be done; I would have taken the conduct of the rear-guard; Obeidah would not have it so, and now you see the event."

However, that the Christians might not go away with the glory of having beaten the Mussulmen, Khaled forthwith sent out several detachments, whom he ordered to use their utmost efforts to come up with the enemy before they could reach Damascus. Kaif-ebn-Obeirah, Abdarrahan, Derar, and some other chosen officers, were appointed to command the detachments; and Khaled himself soon afterwards began his march with a large body of the army.

Derar was particularly concerned to come up speedily with the Christians. His sister was amongst the prisoners they had taken, and it was of great consequence to him not to leave her long in their possession. He therefore was one of the first that came upon them, and attacked the body under Paul in their retreat. The Mussulman fought so furiously, that he soon routed all such as were about the Christian general, whom he also attacked, and was about to pierce him with his lance, when Paul cried out, "Hold, hold; in sparing me, you save the lives of your wives and children, whom we are conducting to Damascus."

At these words, Derar withheld his hand, that he might not give the Christians cause to make reprisals on the prisoners they had in their custody. He left that general under the guard of some soldiers, and hastened to release his sister and the other prisoners.

All this diligence of the Mussulmen would have proved ineffectual, if Peter, in making his retreat, had been guided by the same prudence as induced him to retire. The combat which had been maintained by his brother, afforded him full time to have reached Damascus, but a fatal curiosity moved him to halt at some distance from that city, on a very pleasant spot.

It is true the troops were excessively fatigued, and stood in great need of rest and refreshment; but instead of tarrying no longer than was necessary to give them a little breath, he stopped, and even pitched his camp there. Whilst they were erecting the tents, he thought fit to bestow his time in examining the particulars of the great booty he had taken from the Arabians: But his real view was to satisfy his curiosity in respect to the women he had taken prisoners. The greatest part of them had been so highly commended for their beauty, that he could not think of going to Damascus till he had feasted his eyes with a sight of them.

But

But he paid very dear for this unhappy curiosity, which was not only ill-timed, but unbecomingly in a Christian general, who was fighting in defence of his faith. Amongst these women there was one of admirable beauty, whom the general fell violently in love with; and to so high a pitch did his passion rise, that he declared he would resign his title to all the rest of the booty, for the possession of that woman, whom he should look on to be a sufficient share. The rest of the women fell to the lot of the other officers, who, at the same time, divided the remainder of the booty amongst them.

The booty having been thus ordered, the general and the other officers retired to their tents, to take a little refreshment. And all this passed with as much security, as if they had nothing to fear from their enemy, who, however, was not very far off.

In the mean time the prisoners, who were all placed in one tent, discoursed on the extraordinary allotment which had been just made of them in their own presence. One of the chief women, named Caulah, addressed her fellow-prisoners in the following terms: "Did you not observe the insolence of the conquerors, who came and examined us, like a prey that cannot escape out of their hands? What think you of the wretched fate we are threatened with? Shall we suffer ourselves to be given up to these infidels, to satiate their lusts? Ah! why shall we not rather choose to die, than become the slaves of these idolaters? If you will follow my example, I am confident we shall be able to get out of their hands; or, at least, shall finish our days by a glorious death."

"The patience with which we have hitherto seemed to bear our misfortunes," answered one of the prisoners, named Offeirah, "is the pure effect of necessity, and not the consequence of a want of courage: But, alas! what can we do? we are quite defenceless, and have no hopes of getting arms into our possession."

"How!" replied the bold Caulah briskly, "what prevents us from seizing the pickets of the tents, and making use of them to repel these infidels? Come on, let us forthwith take up the only weapons we can now procure: Let us stand close to each other, and dispose ourselves into a circle, that we may make head on all sides. Perhaps heaven will assist us to beat our enemies; but if our prayers are not heard, we shall, however, die honourably."

This courageous resolution did not flow from an impotent rage. Those women

had, for the most part, truly military inclinations; and especially such of them as were of the tribe of Himiar, or the Homerites. They were early trained to manage the steed, and to handle the bow, the lance, and the javelin. In their fury, they were scarce less formidable than the most veteran soldiers; so that it is no great wonder to find them form so desperate a resolution, in so critical a juncture.

The prisoners unanimously came into Caulah's design; they instantly tore up the pickets of the tents, and made ready to repel all such as should dare to attack them.

A Grecian soldier was the first that felt their fury. Not imagining those women could seriously think of defending themselves, and especially with such weapons, he jeered them for their military appearance; but, to his misfortune, having approached too near them, Caulah gave him a violent blow with her picket, and beat out his brains.

Some comrades of the unfortunate soldier, in order to revenge his death, fell on the women sword in hand; when those courageous Amazons defended themselves with surprising valour: They broke the soldiers' swords, and knocked several of them on the head upon the spot.

The noise occasioned by this tumult, drew Peter, and the other officers, out of their tents; who, not knowing the cause of it, instantly mounted on horseback. They were greatly amazed to find all the Arabian women drawn up in a body, and threatening to destroy all such as should come near them. Peter, in vain, strove to pacify them, by applying in particular to Caulah, and persuading her to give over so strange a design; but that woman treated him with the utmost contempt, and even threatened to kill him, if he dared to advance.

Tho' the general was a little disconcerted at this conduct of the Mussulman women, yet he thought he should easily get the better of them, by causing a party of horse to surround them. He therefore ordered some cavalry to advance, and feign an attack, with a view to intimidate them; but the first that advanced became victims to their fury: They violently smote the horses on their fore legs; and the greatest part of them either falling, or rearing an end, threw their riders, who perished by the hands of these heroines.

Peter, finding that these female warriors made so obstinate a defence, in a transport of passion ordered his men to dismount,

and attacked them sword in hand. He set the example himself, alighted from his horse, and advanced, in order to give the first blow; but they stood the attack with the bravery of the most intrepid soldiers. The Greeks, ashamed of meeting with a repulse, returned to the charge, and would doubtless have cut the whole gallant band into pieces, when all at once a great noise was heard in the camp. Peter having put an end to the combat, that he might learn the cause of it, they saw a great cloud of dust arise at a distance, which was occasioned by a body of horse, whom they heard coming towards them full gallop. This was a large detachment of Arabians, who had made a forced march, in hopes of retaking the prisoners and booty: Upon this, Peter and his soldiers, immediately remounted.

The sudden arrival of the Musselmens spread terror amongst the Greeks; and, tho' the general was very brave, he could not help being greatly alarmed at this unlucky accident: But his concern was increased, when he found the Mahometan troops were headed by the invincible Khaled, accompanied by Derar, Caulah's brother. He found the party was like to be very unequal; however, he endeavoured to extricate himself from so dangerous a situation, by appearing generous. He spoke to Caulah, and told her, she was at liberty. He was in hopes thereby to make a merit with her, and to engage her to intercede for him with the Arabian generals; but it was now too late; and that haughty-dame made him no other return, but by loading him with scornful contumelious language.

Derar soon came up, together with Khaled. The Grecian general strove to put the best countenance he could on the matter; and accosting Derar with an air of unconcern, told him, he presumed he should afford him great satisfaction, by restoring to him his sister. The Musselman, casting a scornful look on the Grecian, thanked him, and said, "I am obliged to you for so valuable a present; but I am very sorry I have only the point of my lance wherewith to shew my gratitude."

When Caulah heard her brother make use of such language, she was willing to anticipate him, and to have her share in the revenge. She therefore struck Peter's horse so violently over the legs, that she brought him down. Derar forthwith transfixed him with his lance, and, dismounting, cut off his head." I am,

June 8, 1758.

Your, &c.

A PROPOSAL to prevent the spoiling Wool in marking of Sheep.

THE quantity of wool that is yearly spoiled, to the amount of a great value, by marking sheep with iron letters dipped in pitch, which, a few years since, occasioned an application to parliament for a remedy; and the reward offered by the premium society, who very laudably encourage the promoting of useful discoveries and improvements, lately led my thoughts to attempt a remedy for so great and wasteful an inconvenience, viz. by stamping a plain, visible mark on the forehead of sheep, where most of them have only short hair on a great part of the face; and when there is little wool it may be sheared off, before the impression of the letters is made.

And, in order to make a trial, I had two iron letters made, viz. WR. the initial letters of William Redford, a farmer at Teddington, near Hampton-Court, whose sheep were to be thus marked. The letters were two inches and a quarter high, and the strokes three eighths of an inch broad: They were united at a proper distance, by being fixed to a forked iron handle, as the common marking-irons are made. Breadthwise their out-sides were three inches and one fourth distant; and the stroke of the W, which was next to R, was made part of the R, its rounding and lower stroke being annexed to it; which method may be used with several other thus united letters, whereby there will be more room for larger letters, and a greater breadth of the strokes.

The black-colouring composition was made as follows, viz. Thirty-two spoonfuls, or sixteen ounces of burnt oil, which is to be had cheap at the colour-shops, an ounce and half of lamp-black, and two ounces of litharge of lead, which soon promotes the drying of the oil. As a thin skin or bubble is apt to spread over the circular part of the R, that must be broke by the tip of a finger or small stick, before the impression is made, which is done with cold ointment.

Every new owner of a sheep, may with scissars clip off the foremark, and put his own on. Should any of this marking by accident remain with the wool, it will not discolour it, or stain the rest of the wool, as pitch is too apt to do, when smelted in the hot liquor in which the wool is secured.

Further

Further Considerations relating to the foregoing Proposal.

SOME are apprehensive that they shall not conveniently see the marks in their faces, when many flocks of sheep are at a fair, because they are apt to turn their faces from their drivers. If on trial this inconvenience shall be found so great as to require a remedy, it may be had by marking them, not on the side, where it may be in danger of being defaced before it is dry; but on the broad part of the rump, a little above the tail, with something larger letters than those on the forehead; a trial of which is soon to be made on a flock of sheep with marking-iron letters, whose stroke is three eighths of an inch broad, the height of the letters three inches and a quarter, their extent sideways four inches and a half. And should it be found necessary sometimes to use this method, the marking mixture would not damage near so much wool, as is done in the common method with much larger marking irons with pitch, which, by heat of weather, is apt to stain more wool, than it is at first impressed on; whereas the colouring composition of painters, common drying oil, lamp-black, and litharge, when once dried, will damage no more wool, than what it is at first printed on, as I found by laying some of those letters, which were impressed on white woollen cloth, in scalding hot water, which did not dissolve it, nor spread the colour, as pitch is too apt to do.

But many sheep never go to fairs, and very few go often; so that marking on the rump may be used only on those years they do go to fairs.

On the whole, there is good reason to think, that the damaging of much wool may, by these means, be prevented.

I have found on further trials, that the painters common linseed oil dries something sooner than the burnt oil, and that one ounce of lamp-black in 16 ounces, or 32 spoonfuls of oil, with two ounces (or more) of litharge of lead, to promote the drying, makes the marking mixture as black as ten ounces of ivory black will do. Great numbers of sheep may be marked with a small quantity of this composition.

The IDLER, N° 8.

To the IDLER.

SIR,

IN time of publick danger, it is every man's duty to withdraw his thoughts, in some measure from his private interest,

and employ part of his time for the general welfare. National conduct ought to be the result of national wisdom; a plan formed by mature consideration, and diligent selection out of all the schemes which may be offered, and all the information which can be procured.

A In a battle every man should fight as if he was the single champion; in preparations for war, every man should think, as if the last event depended on his counsel. None can tell what discoveries are within his reach, or how much he may contribute to the publick safety.

B Full of these considerations I have carefully reviewed the process of the war, and find, what every other man has found, that we have hitherto added nothing to our military reputation: That, at one time we have been beaten by our enemies whom we did not see, and, at another, have avoided the sight of enemies lest we should be beaten.

C Whether our troops are defective in discipline, or in courage, is not very necessary to inquire; they evidently want something necessary to success; and he that shall supply that want will deserve well of his country.

To learn of an enemy has always been accounted politick and honourable, and therefore I hope it will raise no prejudices against my project, to confess that I borrowed it from a Frenchman.

E When the Isle of Rhodes was, many centuries ago, in the hands of that Military Order, now called the Knights of Malta, it was ravaged by a dragon, who inhabited a den under a rock, from which he issued forth when he was hungry or wanton, and without fear or mercy devoured men and beasts as they came in his way. Many councils were held, and many devices offered, for his destruction; but as his back was armed with impenetrable scales, none would venture to attack him. At last Dudon, a French knight, undertook the deliverance of the island. From some place of security he took a view of the dragon, or, as a modern soldier would say, *reconnoitred* him, and observed that his belly was naked and vulnerable. He then returned home to take his *arrangements*; and, by a very exact imitation of nature, made a dragon of pasteboard, in the belly of which he put beef and mutton, and accustomed two sturdy mastiffs to feed themselves, by tearing their way to the concealed flesh. When his dogs were well practised in this method of plunder, he marched out with them at his heels, and shewed them the dragon.

dragon; they rushed upon him in quest of their dinner; Dudon battered his skull while they lacerated his belly; and neither his sting nor claws were able to defend him.

Something like this might be practised in our present state. Let a fortification be raised on Salisbury Plain, resembling *Brest*, or *Toulon*, or *Paris* itself, with all the usual preparations for defence: Let the inclosure be filled with beef and ale: Let the soldiers, from some proper eminence, see shirts waving upon lines, and here and there a plump landlady hurrying about with pots in her hands. When they are sufficiently animated to advance, lead them in exact order, with fife and drum, to that side whence the wind blows, till they come within the scent of roast meat and tobacco. Contrive that they may approach the place about an hour after dinner-time, C assure them that there is no danger, and command an attack.

If nobody within either moves or speaks, it is not unlikely that they may carry the place by storm; but if a panick should seize them, it will be proper to defer the enterprise to a more hungry hour. When D they have entered, let them fill their bellies, and return to the camp.

On the next day let the same place be shewn them again, but with some additions of strength or terror. I cannot pretend to inform our Generals thro' what gradations of danger they shall train their E men to fortitude. They best know what the soldiers and what themselves can bear. It will be proper that the war should every day vary its appearance. Sometimes, as they mount the rampart, a cook may throw fat upon the fire, to accustom them to a sudden blaze; and sometimes, by the F clatter of empty pots, they may be inured to formidable noises. But let it never be forgotten, that victory must always repose with a full belly.

In time it will be proper to bring our prisoners from the coast, and place them upon the walls in martial order. At their G appearance their hands must be tied, they may be allowed to grin. In a month they may guard the place with their hands loosed, provided that, on pain of death, they may be forbidden to strike.

By this method our army will soon be taught to look an enemy in the face. But H has been lately observed, that fear is received by the ear, as well as the eyes, and the Indian war-cry is represented as too dreadful to be endured, as a sound that will force the bravest Veteran to drop his weapon, and desert his rank; that will

deafen his ear, and chill his breast; that will neither suffer him to hear orders, or to feel shame, or retain any sensibility but the dread of death.

That the savage clamours of naked Barbarians should thus terrify troops disciplined to war, and ranged in array with arms in their hands, is surely strange. But this is no time to reason. I am of opinion, that, by a proper mixture of asses, bulls, turkeys, geese, and tragedians, a noise might be procured equally horrid with the war-cry. When our men have been encouraged by frequent victories, nothing will remain but to qualify them for extreme danger, by a sudden concert of terrifick vociferation. When they have endured this last trial, let them be led to action, as men who are no longer to be frightened; as men, who can bear at once the grimaces of the continent, and the howl of America.

As a Specimen of Mr. TEMPLE's Manner of Writing, we shall give, from his Sketches, or Essays on various Subjects, the following:

Of PREJUDICES, political, religious, or national.

THIS ungenerous spirit, these ill-natured humours, are so extremely absurd, that if strong instances of them were not seen every day, it would be impossible for a man of sense to believe them. For my own part, if I am totally free from any of the common weaknesses of mankind, I take it to be from these. What is it to me what any man's principles are as to religion or government? He has, perhaps, as good a right as I, perhaps a better, to keep steady to the principles in which he was educated. My religion may, for want of early instruction, appear as strange to him as his can to me. These things are all merely accidental and the effect of education: For a hot-headed churchman, bred at any protestant university, or the sourest christian that ever dissented from the orthodox church of England, would have been as violent a Mahometan, if he had received his system of religion from the Mufti at Constantinople. Can it be supposed, that heaven puts itself at the head of any religious party?—I humbly think it appears plain enough, that the Almighty, who displays such infinite variety in all his works, no more intended that all mankind should be of the same religion, than that they should all be of one colour, speak the same language, observe the same customs,

customs, and wear the same dress : And it is not less reasonable than charitable to believe, that the virtuous of all religions are equally acceptable to the universal Father. For little as we know of heaven, I hope we may, without any blasphemy, presume, that the superior powers are, at least, as reasonable as the best of *us*.

It is still not quite out of nature, for people in certain humours, whether from the wine or the weather, to grow sour to one another for matters of mere opinion, nay, and proceed to downright quarrelling, either for the glory of God, or their own vanity. But the utmost effort of narrow thinking, and what appears perfectly astonishing, is the aversion which some people bear in their minds to all those who did not happen to be born on the same spot, in the same little island, or the same corner of an island with themselves. Good God ! would you have all the world to have been born in Ireland ? In the name of every thing that is whimsical, what does it signify where a man was born ? Can it be either a merit or a crime to have been born in any particular spot of this globe, were it in St. Giles's, the Old Bailey, or even within the execrable walls of Newgate itself ? One would think they must be at a prodigious loss for something to value themselves upon who are proud of the place of their birth. Most people pretend to laugh at what is called family pride : And yet, tho' according to nice herald-like ceremony, the son, as the better gentleman, ought to take the wall of the father ; this kind of pride is, perhaps, not quite a proper object of ridicule : For whoever esteems himself upon account of his noble ancestry, must, of course, emulate their virtues, and be afraid to violate their memory by any action unworthy of them. It is needless, and might be mistaken for flattery, to produce the many shining examples of this generous emulation which adorn the present age. Even without any very distinguishing merit of his own, the son has often some claim to a favourable reception for the sake of his father. But he stands upon a very bleak situation, who has nothing to shelter him from contempt but the name of his country. For heaven's sake what country is it the most honourable to have been born in ? What climate ? What latitude ?—Under the equator ? Or at what particular distance from it ? I hope it is not in those climates where the weather is the finest, and the seasons the most agreeable. But is there a country, at least in Christendom, where the generality of the people, rough as they run, are not as

stupid and as wicked as the arch enemy of mankind would wish to make them ? The great bulk of the Irish—I am sorry to say it—are bad enough, very ragged cattle indeed ; it is in vain to deny it.—The general run of the Scotch, as well as of the French, Spaniards, and Italians, is so very, so extremely little better, that it might puzzle the most sagacious connoisseur to pronounce which is worst.—The English, tho' for every kind of merit, as estimable a people as any in Europe, are, with regard to many of their individuals, just as unhappy as the rest. God preserve us, what strange animals, what shabby christians have had the honour to be born in the metropolis of Great-Britain !—of reputable, most reputable parents too !—in this very London ! and not to talk of Rag-fair or Drury-lane, in the superb neighbourhood of Grosvenor square, and St. James's itself.

But the merit or value stamped upon any animal from the meridian of its nativity, is not more fantastical than that which it receives from the place of its education. Yet there are thousands who dream, that no science is to be learnt but within those very walls, whence, after many years residence, themselves had come into the world with a moderate enough share of erudition. It would be highly unreasonable to reflect upon any school, because a great number of dunces happened to have been bred there : But people of this narrow way of thinking are really a reproach to their tutors. One would be sorry to see any illiberal jealousy rise amongst our universities for such a simple dispute (a yet *tetrior quam teterrima belli causa*) as which of them has sent out the most numerous herd of learned blockheads. For any blockhead, whose genius leads him to much poring over musty books, may become a man of great learning in the most illiterate ground, in the most unconsecrated you can name. But for their own sakes it is to be hoped, that those learned bodies will agree to suppress all animosities of this nature ; lest, in the course of their altercations, it should be discovered, that all those seminaries of learning, however dignified with the specious titles of academies, colleges, or universities, are mere artful impositions upon the ignorance of mankind. For there are many instances to prove with what small helps from education good native parts may shine : And a man may turn out a very considerable blockhead without ever having been taught metaphysics.

As the most hopeful antidote to the poison of this very domestick education, one would prescribe a visit to foreign parts. And if, after a ramble thro' Europe, the obstinate malignity should still shew itself in fresh eruptions, it might be worth while to try a seven years residence in America: If the patient returns before he is thoroughly cured, I can see no good reason why he should not be transplanted for life.

But a strong obstacle to the cure of this folly, is the advantage which some *honest* people find in fomenting it. For the mob, I mean the great bulk of mankind, in judging of men are mere botanists: They distinguish them only by their outward types; the class or tribe they belong to, or *seem* to belong to. For want of being able to penetrate a little deeper into the character, they prefer a man for the cock of his hat, or the health he toasts; and are the more obstinate in their attachment to him, the less reason they can give for it. As the votaries of any religion are the more zealous and violent, the further its principles are removed from common sense.

To conclude, as we begun, with religion. It is nothing to me in whom or in what any man believes. I have no objection in the world to an honest man, because he believes in Mahomet, as long as he gives himself no impertinent trouble about my faith. Nay, I could live upon good terms even with a deist, provided he keeps within the bounds of decency, and does not carry with him thro' life, that juvenile vanity which will not suffer him to be quiet, till he has told all the world that he laughs at those things, which they consider as the most sacred and inviolable.

From LLOYD'S EVENING POST.

S I R,

THE attention of the publick, and of the ministry, seem now sufficiently awakened to the importance of our colonies on the continent of North America; but a matter of very great moment, not only to these colonies, but to the national interest, both now and hereafter, appears entirely unnoticed; and as this seems to be a juncture, wherein every hint for the publick emolument is weighed and attended to, I shall offer no apology for my attempting to contribute towards it.

We are now at War with France, for a large and valuable territory in North America, and the object is well worthy our utmost efforts; but if it already appears, that the national commerce is in

some danger, and suffers now some inconveniencies, from the present extent of our northern colonies; what must be the consequence when these colonies become more populous, and our settlements are extended to this vast track now disputed?

A It is well known, that the most northerly colonies, viz. New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode-Island, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, and Pennsylvania, have no commodities of any great value for trade directly to Britain, and the little they have cannot be increased so as to contribute, in any sensible degree, to the extending and peopling these colonies. It is fact therefore (and from the nature of the soil, and genius of the people, it must continue to be so) that these colonies chiefly subsist by farming; this has hitherto found occupation for their growing numbers. The West-India Islands have been their market for the produce of these colonies, and they have, properly, no other; but it is too true, that the demands of our islands are by much too small for the present produce of these colonies; the exportation, from this cause, has already suffered great discouragement; this returns upon the farmer; and it will be in vain for him to raise more grain, provisions, horses, &c. than he himself wants, if he has no purchasers for them; he must have a market for some part, to provide himself and family with cloathing, and the many necessaries which that country receives from Britain; or he must, instead of farming, set his sons and daughters to trades and manufactures, to produce these commodities. Let no one imagine this will not be the case, for, in fact, it is an evil (an evil I mean to the mother-country) now prevailing, fast increasing, and will certainly, in time, greatly lessen their demands for our manufactures, as well as their dependance on us.

The West-India settlements must inevitably, for ever, remain dependant on Great-Britain. As these northern colonies cannot be rendered, by commerce, wholly and immediately so, it should be our policy to render them dependent on our West-Indies, which amounts to the same in effect. To point out how this may be accomplished, and at the same the national interest promoted in the West Indies also, it is necessary, during the present war, and at a succeeding peace, *To provide and secure some new lands, by which to extend our sugar plantations.* I am well aware, that this will be no agreeable measure to our present West-India planters;

it is very natural for persons, who, from the produce of a few acres, can live in England, and rival the nobility, to oppose the extending that trade, the consequence of which will be the lessening the prices, by increasing the quantity; but a patriot ministry will be determined by general, not by particular interests.

That the extending our West-India settlements is absolutely necessary, is easy to evince, by many and strong arguments.

Our present settlements in all the windward islands, are carried to their height; in some of them, the soil is much exhausted, and all of them will become so, so that our trade with them must decrease. Jamaica has, for some time, undergone great improvement, and is capable of more; settlers, wanting room in the windward islands, have gone to Jamaica, but the lands easy of cultivation are either already engrossed, or kept on such terms, that it has not answered; the consequence has been, our supernumerary people have betaken themselves to neutral settlements, where they have excellent land on easy terms; by which their industry is lost to the nation, and the sugar trade, already too much so, carried away to our rivals. It is notorious, that St. Croix (a very fine island) and St. Thomas's, Danish islands, are almost wholly settled by English; the Dutch genius, indeed, seems not to lead them to settle on lands; but the people from our windward islands have done it for them: Surinam, Essequibe, and Barbittuis, continue to grow by means of English settlers; and their new settlement at Demerara makes incredibly quick advances; these are all on the continent, and have fine navigable rivers, and a vast extent of fine land. The French have made such rapid progress in their sugar colonies, from the sole advantage of having so many, and such excellent islands, fit for that purpose; in all other respects our planters have superior advantages; ours are supplied with negroes, provisions, lumber, and all other necessities, at a far cheaper rate than they are; our sugar is sold in the islands, in time of peace, at double the price of that of the French planters, it is brought home at a less freight, and less insurance, and, I may add, it finds in Britain the best market in Europe (to the great but undue advantage of our planters;) for the consumption of sugar has so encreased with us, that the imports from our islands little more than supply it, and we export very little.

All these evils arise from our want of

more lands, to extend the sugar plantations; and I may venture to say, that, unless measures are taken to remedy the evil, we shall very soon make but a diminutive figure in the West-India trade. The neutral islands, Tobago, St. Lucia, A St. Vincent, and Dominico, are excellent for planting; the Spaniards have Porto Rico, Trinidad, and many other islands and lands, well adapted for sugar colonies, which are useless, and only an expence to them; and the French islands are not so impregnable, but that, with B proper efforts, an impression might be made on them.

The extending our sugar colonies is not only necessary, if we hope to reap the due advantage from our northern colonies, and preserve what proportion we now have of the sugar trade; but it will bring with C it many national advantages.

A settlement of new lands will require great demands of manufactures and utensils from here; it will extend our naval interest; it will increase the market for northern produce; and, if carried on effectually, will remove the evils now felt, D and more to be feared, from the disproportion of our northern colonies to those in the West-Indies. It will promote the African trade by the demand for negroes; and if such a vent is not found, it is plain the trade to Africa must decrease; it is well known, that what share of that E trade we have, of late years, enjoyed, has been supported by the demands which the French, Dutch, Danes, and Spaniards, have made on us for negroes for their growing settlements; should that demand cease, as we ought to expect, our African trade will then be inconsiderable, for our F islands, already stocked, together with their own breed of negroes, will require very small supplies; if the demand from foreigners should continue, the African trade may precariously subsist some time longer thereby; but is not this a positive proof of the growing state of their colonies? while ours are at a stand, and will decrease, unless prevented.

I dare offer to prove, that we have such superior advantages from our skill and oeconomy in planting, from the genius of our people, and from the undoubted circumstances of this nation above all others, H that, only secure to us lands, as good and easy of cultivation as the French have, and we will very soon out them, and all others, from the sugar trade, and have to ourselves the supplying the European markets, to the great advantage of the nation.

My residence some time in North-America furnished me partly with these observations; I have been both in English, French, and Dutch islands, in the West-Indies, and my share in all those branches of trade enables me to speak with some assurance.

AMERICUS.

From LLOYD'S EVENING-POST.

S I R,

FROM the vast sandy deserts of Africa, I first was brought to light; the time of my birth, or rather creation, the learned are not agreed on; it is certain, however, that as I was brought forth in a heathenish country, I never was christned till after my arrival in England, when I was called *Guinea*, from the name of the country, which was supposed to be that of my birth. I was immediately put under the care of an eminent banker in — street, and the first use he is said to have made of me, was to send me, with ninety-nine of my fellow slaves, to a great lawyer, in order to use his endeavours to prevent my fellow travellers from falling into the hands of the crew who took us prisoners. With this gentleman I continued many months, and he behaved to us more like a father than a guardian; for we were lodged in his best apartment, and he visited us every morning, and caressed us more than he did his children; spread us upon the table, and told us over with the greatest ecstasy. We should, in all probability, have remained longer in this happy situation, had not a mortgage presented itself to him. I then fell into the hands of a young heir; with him I visited all the brothels in town, and one night was transferred, with some hundreds more, to a sharper of quality at a noted chocolate-house. With my new master I remained a long time, visiting the best company about St. James's; I then became the reward of a chairman, for having dogged a charming girl of sixteen as far as her mistress's, who sold ribbons and fans in Tavistock-street; but I grew too hot for the poor fellow's pocket, who changed me at a publick house for a dozen of beer to treat his companions. From the publican I went to a brewer, and from him to the Excise-office. I fell at last into the hands of a Jew, and had to have undergone a terrible sweat; just as the liquor was preparing for the operation, a banker's man rapped at the door with a bill in his hand, and reserved forty of us from a salivation. I then made one of a thousand on a jour-

ney into Cornwall, in order to incline the electors of a small borough to vote according to their consciences. I then fell into the hands of a receiver of the land-tax, and was conducted with much more money to the Exchequer; from whence I

A was dispatched, in company with some Bank notes, to a gentleman who made a great figure in the opposition, and was by him carried to Newmarket: There I often changed masters, and by turns became the property of a country squire, a general, a sharper, a lord, a bully, and was by the latter given to a country fellow to prevent a drubbing: By him I was given to a lady of pleasure, and by her to a surgeon, in order to repair some breaches love had made in her constitution; he transferred me to a coach maker, in part of payment for an equipage. The coach-maker was stript of me and many more at a bawdy house. I then was sent with a compliment to a justice of peace, and by him given to a lawyer, to defend him from the consequences of a false imprisonment.

My next stage was to a fishmonger's, where I was sent for a turbot;—from him I went to the Old-Bailey, and was very instrumental in getting a girl of the town acquitted of a small crime she was charged with. I made several attempts to get upon the bench, but to no purpose; and was obliged to remain with a gentleman in a black coif, who sent self and Co. in a few days, to the Alley to purchase stock. I then was sent to the Bank; here I remained a long time in prison, but being wanted to forward a lottery, 10,000 of us were freed from goal. I was once more carried in triumph to the Exchequer. My next master was an obstinate Scotch member, who had not been able, for many years, to see his own interest: From him I went to a taylor for a birth-day suit; from him to a draper; from the draper to Blackwell-hall; from thence to a clothier in Gloucestershire: Then I fell into the hands of a clergyman, in lieu of tythes: Next, by what accident I know not, I became the property of a gentleman who had the presentation of a fat living, who gave me to a carter, by way of plaister, for a broken head he had given him, when he came to interrupt him in his third bottle, by some idle questions about the dunging of a field: The carter, who now thought himself as good a man as his master, gave him warning, and set out for London, but fooled me, and the whole contents of an old leathern pouch, the reward of two years hard labour, at the next

next market town, in pricking at the belt. I saved my next master from the county bridewell, by interposing between him and the constable: The constable's lady happened to be in want of smocks, so she gave me to a Scotch pedlar, with whom I travelled thro' most of the market towns in the north of England, and then he exchanged me with a collector of the roads, for a watch he had lately picked up in his travels: He presented me to a chambermaid at an inn, for some little civilities she was kind enough to shew him: She gave me to a stage coachman, as a reward for some obligations she lay under to him. After a thousand different changes I fell into the hands of a printer, who sent me to an author for translating a very ingenious French romance into English, and improving upon this little specimen of my history, and swelling it into a three shilling volume: I shall therefore say no more till the publication of that volume, when, no doubt, I shall have an opportunity of convicting the said author of a thousand forgeries, and oblige the publick with a genuine account of my travels.

GUINEA.

Many of our Readers having expressed their Satisfaction at our Insertion of Dr. Springfield's Observations on the Carlsbad Waters, in our last Vol. p. 390, we presume the following further Account of those Waters, from the Philosophical Transactions, Vol. I. Part I. for the Year 1757, being the 50th Volume, will also be highly agreeable to them. It is contained in a Letter to the President from Jeremiah Milles, D. D. F. R. S.

CARLSBAD is a small town, situated on the confines of Bohemia, at the distance of 14 German, or 28 French leagues west of Prague. It is remarkable for its warm mineral springs, which are said to have been accidentally discovered, in the year 1370, by the emperor Charles the Fourth, as he was hunting; from whom they received their present name of Carlsbad, or Charles's bath. These waters soon growing into repute, occasioned the building of a small neat town, consisting chiefly of houses calculated for the accommodation of the company, who frequent this place in the summer time. There are two warm springs, which rise in the middle of the town, very near each other: And tho' they are supposed to be of the same quality, yet, as one is much warmer, it is thought likewise to be more efficacious than the

other. The former of these, called the Brudel, rises very near the bed of the small river Tepel, which runs thro' the middle of the town, and is sometimes overflowed by it. The water issues with great force from the bottom of this spring, rising in a considerable body to the height of six feet perpendicular; and would force itself much higher, if it were confined within a narrower compass. The spring is inclosed with a square wall, within which are fixed three wooden pipes, which convey the water from the bottom of the spring into a reservoir; which distributes it into a number of small troughs, communicating with the several bathing-houses, which are built on both sides of the river for the use of the patients. This spring is so impetuous, that they are obliged to pave and ramm the bed of the river, lest it should force itself up in the channel: And I observed one place on the river side, where it had burst thro' the rock; and they had been obliged to confine it, by fastening down a large stone on the orifice.

The water of this spring is so hot, that you cannot bear your hand in it; and the inhabitants make use of it for scalding their pigs and their poultry.

The water, when put into a glass, has a bluish cast, not unlike that of an opal. And tho' I could not discover, that in 24 hours it had deposited the least sediment, yet there was a thin whitish scum collected on the surface; and I observed the same in the baths, where it was much thicker, and was of the colour, and almost of the consistence of a water. It has a salt taste when first taken from the water, and is made use of by the inhabitants for cleaning of teeth and scouring silver: It is called Baden Flaum.

Tho' this water does not deposit any sediment, yet it is remarkable for the speedy and strong incrustation of all bodies, which are put into it. Little plain figures are sold here, on purpose to verify the experiment; which, tho' perfectly white when put into the spring, are, eight and forty hours, entirely covered with a yellow incrustation. The same effect is observed on the pipes and channels thro' which the water is conveyed. If care were not taken to clean them four or five times a year, they would be entirely choked up; and in some parts, where it has not been necessary to clean them often, I have seen them covered with incrustation two inches thick. In rounding and covering these wooden pipes

they do not change the nature of the wood; but it is observable, that they add great hardness and solidity to it: So that it is affirmed a piece of deal will last a hundred years in this water. The head spring is cleared out once in 30 or 40 years, with a very great expence: At which time they are obliged to break off all the stony incrustation, which had been made by the water since the last cleaning; and if neglected would (as it has sometimes actually done) choak the passages, and oblige the spring to find vent in some other place. The incrustations formed by these waters are of different kinds: That which is made in the troughs and pipes, thro' which the water is conveyed after it comes above ground, is of a light sandy nature, of a loose contexture, and a bright yellow. It is used by the inhabitants as a gentle corrosive for eating off proud flesh. There is another of a darker colour, and a much harder nature, which is found at the very mouth of the spring, where it bursts out of the rock. There are other sorts taken out of the subterraneous cavities of the spring at the time it was cleaned. In what manner they are formed, is not so easy to determine, unless there were an opportunity of observing in what manner and direction they lie within the spring. They seem to be an alabastrine spar, and are beautifully marked with strait veins of different colours, which may be supposed to have received their tinge from the different colour of the spring-water at the time when this sediment, or rather scum, was formed upon it. They find pieces of this kind most beautifully variegated; and some of them large enough, by finearing, to make tables: These polish very well, and are not much inferior to jasper in appearance. It is a part of the manufacture of the place, to work this sort of stone into snuff-boxes, cane-heads, and sleeve buttons.

There is likewise another sort of incrustation different from all these, which was found some years ago, in digging for the foundations of the new parish church, which is about 300 yards distant from the Brudel spring. They found there the same kind of water; but it did not rise with so great force as in the other spring: And they discovered in the cavities large masses of a stony concretion, which were a sort of pisoliti, most of them in a globular, but some in an oval form, from the smallest size to the bigness of a nutmeg; the former sort lying in masses, the latter generally single and detached: They are perfectly white, hard, and smooth,

and appear to consist of a great number of lamellæ formed round a small nucleus. This sort of incrustation has been found in no other place; but there are some of a browner sort, and more irregular shapes, which are taken out of the Brudel.

The medicinal virtues of these waters have been treated of by German authors. They are esteemed to be particularly efficacious in removing obstructions, and in cases of the stone and gravel; of which the treatise, lately produced to the society, contains many remarkable proofs*. They are much frequented in these and in other cases; so that they have generally 200 persons in a season drinking the waters. The season begins in May, and ends in August. They drink them in the following method. They begin with a purge; and assist its operation with ten or twelve chocolate-cups of the water, taken within five minutes of each other. The day following they take the waters in the same quantity, and at the same intervals, keeping themselves all the time in a warm room; which, with the warmth of the waters, occasions a most plentiful perspiration. This is repeated for seven or eight days, increasing daily two or three cups of the water, till they come to drink 25 or 30 cups a day. The operation continues from eight of the clock in the morning till noon. Some bleed once in the middle of the course, others not at all. After they have finished this course of drinking, they bathe two days successively, continuing in the bath half an hour, or longer, as their strength permits them, or their case requires. This is the whole course; which is repeated two or three times, or oftener, as they find necessary. The whole is concluded with a gentle purge, tho' the waters themselves are of a laxative nature.

There is another spring in the town of the same nature, but not so warm as the Brudel: It is called the Mill-Spring, and is only tepid. Those of a warm, or weak constitution, make use of this instead of the other, both for drinking and bathing.

There are likewise several chalybeate springs in the neighbourhood of Carlsbad; one at half a mile, and the other at two leagues distance from the town. Both of them seem to resemble the water of the Pohun spring at Spa, but are not near so strong. They do not use them medicinally on the spot, but they are brought to Carlsbad, and sold, in order to be drank with their wine.

From

* See ut supra, p. 390.

From the same Volume we shall give an Account of the Alterations making in the Pantheon, at Rome, in a Letter from thence to Thomas Hollis, Esq; read to the Society, March 3, 1757; which Plan of Alterations perhaps occasioned the total Ruin of that noble Edifice, in 1756. (See our Vol. for that Year, p. 612, and a Description of the Pantheon in the same Volume, p. 641.)

A PROJECT was lately laid before the government by Paolo Posi, an architect, for modernizing the inside of the Pantheon, and unfortunately approved. In consequence of which, the dome has been already cleaned, and rough cast, and the remainder of the lead taken away, which served as a lining to the silver work, that originally covered it. The vestiges of the cornices, and other ornaments of the silver work, were still discernible in the lead, which was fastened by very large iron nails. All this was effected by a moveable scaffold, that was fixed to the bronze cornice of the open circle above, whereby the temple is illuminated, and descended to the cornice of the Attick order, being as curious in the contrivance, as detestable for the purposes intended by it. It is true, we could not before see the dome in its pristine glory, but we had the satisfaction of viewing the traces and remains of what it had been. Nor could the adepts in architecture sufficiently admire the skill and sagacity of the builder, who, composing it of a number of small arches, which together formed a kind of net-work, and filling up the intervals between with pumice-stones and mortar, gave it that strength and lightness, whereby it has probably stood so many ages.

The evil would be comparatively small, had the project extended no farther, than what has been related; but they are now busy in removing the Attick order, to make room for a new invention, suitable to the trifling taste which at this day prevails. And not content with that, they think of taking away the ancient pavement; and, what is still worse, its peculiar beauty, the open circle at the top, to place a lanthorn instead of it, as is usual in modern cupolas.

You had the good fortune, Sir, to view this remarkable temple, in that state, wherein it was left by the ancient Barbarians: But those, who see it hereafter, will find it in a much more deplorable condition, stripped of its precious marbles and ornaments, and so disguised by mo-

dern alterations, that the noble form given it by Agrippa will be no longer distinguishable.

It is said Il Signor J. B. Piranesi, the architect, who published the antiquities of Rome, and divers ingenious works of that kind, has taken accurate plans of the Attick order, and every other particular relating to it. These he proposes to engrave and publish, with exact explanations annexed to them; together with a plan of the whole, as he believes it appeared in its original splendor and perfection; that posterity may not be deprived of informations, which are of so great benefit and importance to all lovers of architecture. It is also said, that the engineer [carpenter] who invented the scaffolding, has made an exact model of it for him; which he intends to publish as a part of the work before-mentioned.

As the Affair of Mr. Barnard, and of the Letters sent by an unknown Hand to the Duke of Marlborough, have been the Subject of much Discourse, some Account of it may be agreeable to our Readers, particularly to those in the Country.

LETTER I. put under the door of the office of ordnance, and sent next day by the keeper of the door to his grace.

To his Grace the Duke of Marlborough, with Care and Speed.

XXVIII November.

My Lord,

As ceremony is an idle thing upon most occasions, more especially to persons in my state of mind, I shall proceed immediately to acquaint You, with the motive & end, of addressing this epistle to You, which is equally interesting to us both: You are to know then, that my present situation in life, is such, that I should prefer annihilation, to a continuance in it: Desperate diseases, require desperate remedies, and You are the man I have pitched upon, either to make me, or to unmake Yourself; as I never had the honour to live among the great, the tenour of my proposals, will not be very courtly, but let that be an argument, to enforce the belief, of what I am now going to write; it has employed my invention for some time, to find out a method to destroy another, without exposing my own life, that I have accomplished, and defy the law; now for the application of it, I am desperate, and must be provided for; You have it in your power, it is my business to make it your inclination to serve

serve me; which you must determine to comply with, by procuring me a genteel support, for my life, or your own will be at a period, before this session of parliament is over: I have more motives, than one, for singling You out first, upon this occasion; and I give You this fair warning, because the means I shall make use of, are too fatal, to be eluded by the power of physick: If you think this of any consequence, You will not fail to meet the Author, on Sunday next, at ten in the morning, or on Monday (if the weather should be rainy on Sunday) near the first tree beyond the Stile in Hyde-Park, in the foot walk to Kensington: Secrecy and compliance may preserve You, from a double danger of this sort; as there is a certain part of the world, where your death has more than been wished for, upon other motives; I know the world too well, to trust this secret, in any breast, but my own; a few days determine me, your friend or enemy.

FELTON.

You will apprehend that I mean you should be alone, and depend upon it that a discovery of any artifice in this affair will be fatal to You, my safety is insured by my silence, for confession only can condemn me.

On the receipt of this letter the duke went on horseback, with pistols before him, to the place appointed, having placed a friend at a distance; and after waiting some time, observed a person stand loitering, to whom he rode up, passed him once or twice, then asked him whether he had any thing to say to him; and being answered in the negative, asked whether he knew who he was: The person said no, he did not. The duke told him who he was; asked him again whether he knew him, and was again answered in the negative. Upon which he came away.

Letter II. received a day or two after.

*To his Grace the Duke of Marlborough.**My Lord,*

You receive this as an acknowledgment of your punctuality as to the time and place of meeting on Sunday last, tho' it was owing to You, that it answered no purpose, the pageantry of being armed, and the ensign of your order, were useless, and too conspicuous. You needed no attendant, the place was not calculated for mischief, nor was any intended; if You walk in the west isle of Westminster Abbey, towards eleven o'clock on Sunday next, your Sagacity will point out the person, whom you will address, by asking his company, to take a turn or two

June, 1758.

with You; You will not fail, on enquiry, to be acquainted with the name, and place of abode, according to which directions, You will please to send, two or three hundred pound Bank notes, the next day by the penny post; exert not your curiosity too early, it is in your power to make me grateful on certain terms, I have friends who are faithful, but they do not bark before they bite.

I am, &c. &c.

F.

The duke went to the Abbey, saw the same person he had seen in the Park, asked him if he had any thing to say to him, and was answered in the negative.

Soon after he received a third letter.

*To his Grace the Duke of Marlborough.**My Lord,*

I am fully convinced you had a companion on Sunday. I interpret it as owing to the weakness of human nature, but such proceeding is far from being ingenuous, and may produce bad effects, while it is impossible to answer the end proposed: You will see me again soon, as it were by accident, and may easily find where I go to, in consequence of which by being sent to, I shall wait on your Grace, but expect to be quite alone, and to converse in whispers. You will likewise give your honour upon meeting, that no part of the conversation shall transpire, these, and the former terms complied with, ensure your safety: My revenge in case of non-compliance (or any scheme to expose me) will be slower, but not less sure, and strong suspicion, the utmost that can possibly ensue upon it, while the chances would be ten-fold against you. You will possibly be in doubt after the meeting but it is quite necessary the outside should be a mask to the in, the family of the BLOODS is not extinct, tho' they are not in my scheme.

About two months after he received a fourth letter.

*To his Grace the Duke of Marlborough.**May it please your Grace,*

I have reason to believe that the son of one Barnard a surveyor in Abingdon Buildings Westminster is acquainted with some secrets that nearly concern your safety, his father is now out of town which will give you an opportunity of questioning him more privately; It would be useless to your grace as well as dangerous to me to appear more publicly in this affair.

Your sincere friend,

ANONYMOUS.

He frequently goes to Storeys-

Gate coffee-house.

Q9

The

The duke upon this sent a person to the coffee-house, to desire Mr. Barnard to come and speak to him. Mr. Barnard expressed great surprize, but no fear, at this message, and told the person the story of the duke's coming up to him in Hyde-Park. Being obliged to go out of town the next day, he waited on the duke the day after, was told the substance of the three first letters, and shewn the fourth; he expressed his total ignorance of the matter, and signified, on hearing the second, that the writer of it must be mad. The duke did not detain him. But he was brought by a sham summons, in which he was accused with assault and battery, before Mr. Fielding, who committed him to New-Prison. Whilst he was in prison, Mr. Fielding went, at twelve at night, to search his pockets, and he shewed his pocket-book and papers, very readily, to a gentleman whom Mr. Fielding carried with him, and gave him the keys of his escrutoir and counting-house.

On Mr. Barnard's trial at the Old-Bailey, no attempt was made to prove him the author of the letters from a similitude of hands. Ample evidence was produced that Mr. Barnard had no motive whatever to take such a method to obtain money, or the promise of any money, or of any place from the duke, being a young gentleman of an unspotted character and great abilities as a surveyor, and much employed as such. Sufficient proof was also brought, that he had occasion to be in Hyde-Park, and that his being in the Abbey, at the time he met his grace, was purely accidental; and that he had mentioned those encounters to several persons, as something extremely odd and surprizing. (See p. 258.) Upon the whole, this affair seems either to have been a most detestable plot of some insidious villain, to destroy the young gentleman, or one of those sportive (but wicked) devices that some persons of no inconsiderable rank are said to be productive of, to surprize and torment their acquaintance or companions.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

I HAVE sent a calculation of the Moon's eclipse, which will happen on the 13th of January, 1759, and desire you will give it a place in your Magazine, which will greatly oblige,

S I R, your constant reader, &c.

ROBERT LANGLEY,

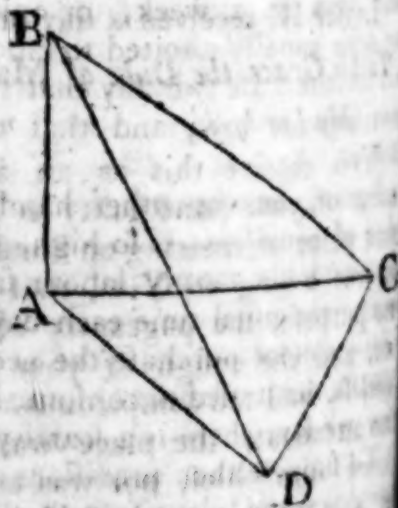
Land-surveyor at Orlingbury, in the county of Northampton,
London. Orlingbury.

	Hours	Min.	Sec.	Hours	Min.	Sec.	
Beginning	6	30	47	6	27	47	} Morning apparent time.
Middle	7	52	43	7	49	43	
Ecliptick opposition	8	00	41	7	57	41	
End of the eclipse	9	14	39	9	11	39	
Whole duration	2	43	52	2	43	52	
Digits eclipsed	6°	35	32	6°	35	32	

N. B. The Moon will set about such time as the middle of the eclipse happens at London, therefore the beginning must be carefully attended to.—These times were computed from Mr. Dunthorne's Tables.

QUESTION I. By the same.

IN surveying the trapezia ABCD, the side AB was found = five chains per Gunter, the angles ACB and ADB equal, each to $36^{\circ} 40'$, and the angle BAC = 90° . Query the sides BC, CD, AD, and the area of the field in acres, when the side CD is a maximum?



QUESTION II. By the same.

ON the 24th of April, 1758, the sun's altitude at three hours 59 minutes after his rising, was observed = $34^{\circ} 29' 54''$. Query the latitude of the place of observation?

Orlingbury, June 2, 1758.

From A Vindication of Commerce and the Arts, &c. Being an Examination of Mr. BELL's Dissertation upon Populouſneſs, &c. we ſhall ſelect a Paſſage or two, to ſhow the Author's Way of thinking, and that ſuperior Knowledge with which he treats his Subject.

"OUR learned author ſays whatever ſerves to create or improve labour and induſtry in a ſtate, tends to promote the ſpeedy and great increaſe of a people.

The induſtry recommended here, appears repugnant to the eaſe of acquiring the ſupport of a family, repreſented before as neceſſary to render a nation populous. In a country, where all the arts, ornaments, and refinements of civil life take place, or are introduced and prevail, as in England; it is computed that near ſeven-eighths of the people labour for their bread. Here a labourer may acquire all the neceſſaries of a family by his conſtant work. His ambition never riſes above coarſe food and raiment, and the means of a low debauch. If the lower claſs of people can acquire theſe neceſſaries by labouring three days in a week, they will not work four. Neceſſity muſt therefore be created before induſtry can be introduced and excited.

A plenty of proviſions, and a general induſtry, are incompatible. In order that this may appear more clearly, it may be neceſſary to obſerve what is generally underſtood by a plenty of proviſions. If we have not clear and diſtinct ideas of the terms we uſe, our reaſonings may be both true and falſe, according as the terms we make uſe of, ſhall be accepted and defined.

By a plenty of proviſions, we mean ſuch a ſmall price for them, that a common family may acquire all the neceſſaries and luxuries that the poor uſually conſume by the family's labouring three or four days in a week, or only a part of the time uſually allotted to labour. When this is the caſe we ſay that the price of proviſions is low, and that they are in plenty.

Again, on the other hand, when the price of proviſions is ſo high, that tho' a man and his family labour ſix days in a week, the uſual time each day, yet ſuch a family cannot purchaſe the neceſſaries and ſuperfluities it uſed to conſume in common, we ſay, there is a ſcarcity.

To ſuppoſe then proviſions to be at a low price and plentiful, that is, the ſupport of a family to be obtained by working three or four days in a week, and at the ſame time to ſuppoſe, that a general

indueſtry may be practiſed, and that the maſs or bulk of labourers will work full ſix days in a week, is to ſuppoſe a moral impoſſibility, what is contrary to common experience, what never was, nor ever will be, and ſhews a great ignorance of human nature, and little attention to the manners of the populace, as well as little acquaintance with the obſervations of the judicious.

On the contrary, Sir William Temple obſerves, that the poverty and lazineſs of the Iriſh, are owing to their great plenty of proviſions; and their being able to procure all the neceſſaries they want with labouring two or three days in a week. Sir William Petty makes the ſame obſervation, and ſays, they can ſubſiſt by working only two or three hours in a day from their great plenty, and to this aſcribes their great poverty and lazineſs. To ſuppoſe then a great plenty and great induſtry to exiſt together, is abſurd and repugnant to the very nature of things. In truth they are moral contradictions. The great plenty of proviſions in Ireland and the cheapneſs of land, ſeem to place the country in the ſtate of an infant colony, and yet we do not find that mankind multiply in that nation, faſter than in England; nor have they half the induſtry. The people live in a mean, naſty, lazy manner, and content themſelves with coarſe neceſſaries which may be eaſily acquired.

Land is cheap and proviſions plentiful enough in Wales; but the people do not multiply faſter than in England, neither are they ſo induſtrious."

"Our author propoſes to keep our money, and baniſh commerce, or to prohibit the practice of foreign trade. He then obſerves the price of all neceſſaries muſt principally depend upon the proportion which the quantity of current money in a nation bears to the quantity of neceſſaries produced in it. If money increaſes faſteſt, theſe will become proportionably dearer; but cheaper, if it does not.

This is a maxim adopted by ſome political and commercial writers; and it is commonly ſaid, that the increaſe of money is the ſole cauſe of the increaſe of the price of commodities in general; and that where money increaſes, the price of commodities riſes in proportion. We ſhall offer a few reaſons to prove this doctrine falſe.

When queen Mary died, there is reaſon to believe, there were above four millions of money in the nation. Tho' queen Elizabeth recoined all the old money in

1561, yet we find that there were not above six millions coined during her reign. And there is reason to believe all the gold she coined was transported, so that all the current money, at her death, seems not to have much exceeded what Henry VII. left in the nation at his death. And yet provisions were near eight times as dear, or at least wheat, at the end of Elizabeth's reign, as at the beginning of the reign of Henry VIII. or at any time of his reign, or of his successors to 1601. At the end of the reign of James I. there was not above 5,500,000*l.* of cash in the kingdom, yet wheat was, in general, at eight shillings or ten shillings a bushel, labour as dear as at present, and other commodities for the mouth very dear. Here provisions, &c. were advanced to six or eight times their former price, and yet money not increased above a third.

On the other hand, the coin and paper money of this kingdom is increased to about forty millions, or eight times as much; and yet the average price of wheat is not above half so much, many commodities and manufactures thirty per cent. cheaper, and labour no higher, if so high, as in those days.

Again in the year 1715, Dutot says, there were about 44,700,000*l.* sterling in France. Since 1727, Debonaire says, about 52,500,000*l.* have been coined, all which money is in the kingdom, as might be shewn by irrefragable reasons, and yet Dutot says the price of corn, provisions, labour, salaries, and commodities, are not risen; and this might be made appear from the writings of their authors, but the detail is too long to insert here.

Here we have proofs on both sides of the question, to demonstrate the falshood of the maxim, viz. of a vast rise of commodities without an increase of money; and of a vast increase of money without a rise of commodities. We may add farther, that Spain had imported 700 millions sterling of money into Europe before there was any material rise on commodities in England."

"Our author advances another false maxim, viz. *Necessaries can no sooner grow cheap, but labour will be so likewise.*

Here it will be necessary to make a few observations on the relative terms *dear*, *cheap*. When a man can purchase all his necessaries with a little labour, we say they are *cheap*. When it requires a great deal of labour to purchase or provide them, we say they are *dear*. Now if we look back to our histories of ancient

times, when wheat was in common at about two shillings a quarter, we find labour so high, that two days work would purchase a bushel of wheat in common. When wheat is at ten shillings a bushel, labour is no dearer in England than when it is at two shillings and six-pence. Nay, when it is so cheap, labour generally rises, the poor not being necessitated to work so much as when dear. Sir Josiah Child, Sir William Petty, Sir William Temple, and many others, remark this. Such bread as our people eat in England, is in Holland commonly at three-pence a pound, flesh at nine-pence; but a day's labour is not above one shilling and two-pence sterling. Wheat sometimes pays a tax there, of near a crown a bushel to the state, and flesh is high taxed likewise. From whence it is manifest the maxim is false.

If labourers could purchase the common necessities of life for half the money they usually do, they would work but half the time they do now. Sir Josiah Child* observes in such times they play and get drunk half their time. Sir Matthew Decker observes†, that when wages are so high, they spend half their time, and spend their money in luxury. Cheap necessities must then raise the price of labour, till it destroys itself. Therefore our author's scheme is impracticable, and absurd."

From the London Gazette Extraordinary.

Whitehall, June 9.

The Night before last a Messenger arrived from Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick's Head Quarters at Cleves, with the following Account of the Operations of the Army under his Highness's Command.

Cleves, "THE 25th of May, the June 3. chief part of the troops encamped at Notteln. Here they were not to remain long, this camp being only intended as a rendezvous for assembling them from the most distant quarters, in order to put them in a condition to march forwards. A part of these troops went, in the night between the 26th and 27th, from Notteln to Coesveld, to join those which were there before, as well as the different regiments which were come thither from Dulmen. The rest of the army marched some hours sooner, from Notteln for Dulmen, where the head quarters were fixed in the morning of the 27th. A detachment, consisting of several battalions and squadrons, as well as of Scheithers light troops, and Lukner's Hussars, assembled

* See his discourse on trade.

† See the causes of the decline of foreign trade.

sembled on the 26th at Dorsten, and in its neighbourhood, under the command of major-general Wagenheim. The duke had charged him with the dispositions to be made for the passage on the Roer, with orders to advance himself to the gates of Dusseldorp, and to cause the corps, under the command of Scheither, to pass the Rhine at Duysbourg. This passage was executed in the night, between the 29th and 30th, with such success, that Scheither having attacked, with bayonets fixed, the three battalions of French that opposed him, defeated them, and took five pieces of cannon out of eight which they had. He had but two men wounded in the passage, and not one either killed or wounded during the action. The army marched before sun rise, on the 29th, from Dulmen towards Dorsten, and encamped at Limbeke; from whence, the next day, lieutenant-general Wutgenau was detached towards Wesel, with a body of infantry and cavalry. The 30th he encamped at Raesveld, and the 31st at Ringenbourg. The duke left the army, during its march from Dulmen to Limbeke, and went to Boeckholt, where he found the advanced guard of the body assembled at Cosveld. That advanced guard marched on the 30th to Emmerick, and was followed by the rest of the corps which was encamped at Vraesselt. About five o'clock in the afternoon of the 31st, the whole was in motion to cross the Rhine; the advanced guard went on as far as Lobit. The duke's design was to pass the river there in the night, but an unforeseen accident broke all the measures which had been taken for that purpose; and his serene highness was obliged to march the troops back again in the night to Nedderelte. The first of June was employed in removing the obstacles that had occurred; and, in the following night, the passage was again attempted, and executed with all possible success, near Herven.

The Hussars, with a detachment of grenadiers, passed on the second of June, at two o'clock in the morning, in flat-bottomed boats, which went and returned with so much diligence, that, besides the Hussars, a regiment of dragoons, and ten or twelve battalions, were, before noon, on the other side of the river. During all this time, workmen were employed about the bridge, which, however, was not completed till four this morning. The remainder of the cavalry and infantry passed immediately, and marched towards Cleves.

The Hussars, supported by the volun-

tiers, surprized at first some patrols, which were made prisoners of war, and still continuing to advance, defeated the cavalry that shewed themselves, and took a pair of kettle-drums and a standard from the regiment of Bellefond. This country is entirely divided by dykes, so that it is as easy to dispute the ground, as it is difficult to advance. The enemy, sensible of this advantage, advanced with seven or eight hundred foot to stop the head of our van-guard, and fired some pieces of cannon upon them, which, however, hurt nobody. But a detachment of twenty men having found means to slip along a dyke, and get possession of a house which the French had, in part, passed, fired upon them; which had such an effect, that they retired immediately. Every thing else that happened, even to the gates of Cleves, only relates to the Hussars; and they have only five men and two officers wounded.

This is the whole of our loss; we are still ignorant of that of the enemy. We only know of about fifty prisoners, most part of whom are wounded. We have found an hospital at Cleves.

Cologne, May 30. There is advice, that *Mestre du Camp* dragoons, and *Conti* infantry, have received orders to return to France; and that, as soon as the militia and recruits arrive, they will be followed by some other regiments who are very weak. The states of Liege, after long disputes among themselves, have agreed to furnish 240,000 rations, and to make representations concerning the remainder. They are busy in drawing up complaints against the regiment of Harcourt, who have entered Maseich without giving the state any previous notice, and have lodged themselves where they liked best.

Cologne, June 1. Eight hundred of his Britannick majesty's troops passed the Rhine the night between the 29th and 30th past. They surprized the regiment of Cambresis who were at Offenbergh: The French say the colonel, and some few of the soldiers, escaped, the rest were cut to pieces, or taken prisoners. The regiment of Navarre, who were at Meurs, marched to their succour, but the affair was over before they arrived.

There is a French courier arrived this morning, with the news that the allied army attacked Kaisersworth the night between the 30th and 31st, and carried it, after having killed or taken prisoners the greatest part of the garrison; the rest saved themselves by crossing the river.

It

It is just now said that Dusseldorp is partly invested, and that his Britannick majesty's troops, to the number of eighteen thousand men, are preparing to besiege it, having already (as the courier reports) summoned the town to surrender; and by the movements amongst the generals and officers, it is supposed they have received orders to prepare to march.

Cologne, June 2. It is said, from very good authority, that the light troops, who passed the Rhine the 29th past, took five pieces of cannon, six pounders, all the new cloathing of the regiment of Navarre, besides other things. They made two officers, and twenty-seven men, prisoners, and repassed the Rhine with the loss of three men only.

The French are more confounded with this, and the taking of Kaisersworth, than is credible, as they told the elector they would certainly defend that place."

Admiralty-office, June 10. On the 9th of March last, his majesty's ships the Nassau of 64 guns, the Marwich of 50 guns, Rye of 24 guns, with the Swan sloop, and two hulks, sailed from Plymouth for the coast of Africa, under the command of captain Marsh, having on board 200 marines under major Mason, with a detachment of artillery people under captain Walker. On the 24th of April this squadron arrived off the river Senegal, and after sounding the entrance, the small vessels and boats got over the bar the 29th, there not being water for any thing larger than the Swan sloop to go in. The enemy with seven vessels, three of which were armed with ten guns each, made a shew of attacking our small craft, and kept a kind of running fire, but were soon repulsed, and obliged to retire up the river. The marines and seamen, to the number of 700, landed, and got the artillery on shore; and next day (the 30th) when they were ready for proceeding to attack Fort Lewis, which is upon a small island about twelve miles up the river from the bar, deputies arrived from the superior council of Senegal with articles upon which they proposed to capitulate. Captain Marsh, and major Mason, made some alterations therein. On the 1st of May they were agreed to, and were in substance as follows.

I. The forts, storehouses, vessels, arms, provisions, and every thing belonging to the company upon the river Senegal, to be put into the possession of the English.

II. All the white people, belonging to the Senegal company, to be conducted to

France, with their private effects; merchandize and uncoined treasure excepted.

III. The free mulattoes, or negroes, to remain so; not to be molested in their religion or effects, and to have liberty to retire, if they chuse it.

A In consequence of these articles, major Mason, with the marines, took possession of Fort Lewis the 2d of May. In it were found 232 French officers and soldiers; 92 pieces of cannon; with treasure, slaves, and merchandize, to a very considerable value.

B [Private letters advise, That capt. Marsh found in the harbour sixteen vessels; most of them richly laden: That the squadron was in perfect health, and preparing to go against the island of Gorée, from which it is distant only thirty leagues. In this island are the principal magazines and storehouses belonging to the French; and here the negroes are confined, till they can be shipped for the West-Indies. The Dutch were the first who occupied it; they built here the two forts which the French have since named St. François, and St. Michael. The French seized this island in 1678: In 1692 it was taken from them by the English; but in 1693 the French retook it.]

A Description of the River Senegal, and Fort Lewis.

THE river Senega, or Senegal, is one of those channels of the river Niger, by which it is supposed to discharge its waters into the Atlantick ocean: The river Niger, according to the best maps, rises in the east of Africa; and after a course of 3000 miles, nearly due west, divides into three branches, the most northerly of which is the Senegal, as above; the middle is the Gambia, or Gambia; and the most southern Rio Grande. The Senegal empties itself into the Atlantick ocean in 16° north lat. The entrance of it is guarded by several forts, the principal of which is Fort Lewis, built on an island of the same name. It is a quadrangular fort, with two bastions, and of no inconsiderable strength. At the mouth of the river is a bar; the best season for passing it, is from March to August, or September, or rather from April to July, because the tides are then highest.

H The English had formerly settlements here, out of which they were driven by the French, who have engrossed the whole trade from Cape Blanco to the river Gambia, which is near 500 miles. The Dutch were the first who settled at Senegal, and built two forts. The French made them-

elves masters of them in 1678. In 1692 the English seized them; but next year the French retook them, and have kept them ever since. They built Fort Lewis in 1692, and have beyond it a multitude of other settlements, extending 200 leagues up the river. The principal commodities which the French import from this settlement are, that valuable article gum senega, hides, bees-wax, elephants teeth, cotton, gold dust, negro slaves, ostrich feathers, ambergris, indigo, and civet.

At present we are obliged to buy all our gum senega of the Dutch, who purchase it from the French; and they set what price they please on it. But as the trade to Africa is now open, by this important acquisition, the price of this valuable drug, which is so much used in several of our manufactures, will be much reduced.

True State of the Force of the Fleet under Lord Anson and Sir Edward Hawke.

Guns.		Guns.	
Royal George	110	D. of Aquitaine	64
Duke	90	Foguoux	64
Neptune	90	Achilles	60
Ramillies	90	Intrepid	64
Barfleur	90	Norwich	50
Union	80	Dunkirk	60
Newark	80	Southampton	36
Magnanime	74	Actæon	36
Norfolk	74	Tartar	20
Alcide	74	Leostoff	20
Chichester	74	Coventry	36

Commodore Howe's Squadron.

Guns.		Guns.	
Essex	70	Saltaſh	16
Rochester	50	Swallow	16
Deptford	50	Diligence	16
Portland	50	Speedwell	16
Pallas	36	Pluto fireſhip	16
Brilliant	36	Salamander ditto	16
Richmond	36	Infernal bomb	16
Active	36	Granado ditto	16
Maidstone	20	Cormorant	14
Flamborough	20	10 Cutters, each	10
Rose	20	100 Transports	
Success	16	20 Tenders	
		10 Storeſhips.	

There are on board the fleet, 16 regiments, nine troops of light horse, and above 6000 marines; and the number of seamen may be known by the rates of the ships.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

W Hitehall, June 10, 1758. Late on Thursday night, lieutenant Dishington, of the Tartar cutter, arrived with news from his grace the duke of Marlborough, and the Hon. capt. Howe, dated

in Cancale bay the 6th instant; giving an account, that after the fleet had been kept, by contrary winds, several days, in sight of the French coast, part of the troops had been fortunate enough to make good their landing on the 5th at night, without any thing that could be called opposition. A small battery or two opposed their landing, which Mr. Howe soon silenced with his ships, and the resistance the grenadiers found from the peasants was too trifling to be mentioned. The first landing consisted of as many of the foot guards as could be disembarked, with major-general Dury, the grenadiers of the army, with major-general Moystyn; the whole commanded by lord George Sackville. The troops behaved with the utmost regularity, and the remainder are disembarking as fast as possible.

W Hitehall, June 17. Late on Thursday night arrived captain Fraine of the Speedwell sloop, with letters from the duke of Marlborough, dated at Cancale the 12th instant, giving an account, that the troops under his grace's command, had burnt many of the naval stores, one man of war of 50 guns, one of 36, all the privateers, some of 30, several of 20 and 18 guns, and in the whole, upwards of 100 ships, notwithstanding they were under the cannon of St. Malo's; but finding it impracticable to attack that place, and receiving intelligence of troops being on their march from all sides, his grace thought it necessary to march back to Cancale. Commodore Howe had made so good a disposition of the boats and transports, that four brigades, and ten companies of grenadiers, were re-embarked in less than seven hours, the enemy not having attempted to attack them; and, on the 12th, all the troops were on board, waiting to take advantage of the first wind, to pursue the farther objects of his majesty's instructions.

G [St. Malo's is one of the chief towns and ports of the Upper Bretagne, is seated on the northern coast, and built on a rock in the sea, called the Island of St. Aaron, and joined to the continent by the means of a long causeway, of not above 30 fathoms broad, the entrance whereof is defended by a strong castle, flanked with large towers, and the town surrounded with walls, deep ditches, and a sufficient garrison; besides which, to the sea it is secured by a shoal of sand that encompasses it, and several rocks and small islands, that make a haven of difficult access; in-
somuch,

so much, that it is reputed one of the keys of France. It is considerable for its traffick and strength, and the skill of its inhabitants in maritime affairs; by which means great numbers of privateers are, in time of war, from hence fitted out, and much disturb the trade of these seas.]

The end of the expedition against St. Malo's being answered, in destroying the shipping in the harbour, and the troops being again embarked without loss, they will immediately proceed to some other part of France, with the like intent. The security of our own trade, and the distressing that of the enemy, seem to be the chief objects of the present expedition: To which may be added, the keeping their troops in continual alarm, and harrassing them; by diverting the course of their march, as the places attacked require fresh assistance.

More, in relation to the marking of Sheep.
(See p. 288.)

AS a mixture of lamp-black, drying oil and litharge, is more subject to be defaced, before it can dry on the forehead of sheep, than was expected: It is found, on trial, that marking them on the face with pitch, which cools and hardens soon, is very durable, and visible, which may be clipped off, when there is occasion to have the new owner's mark put on; by which means the spoiling of much wool, with several of the usual larger marks, may be prevented.

Teddington, June 9. S. HALES.

Some Account of the Trial, &c. of Dr. FLORENCE HENSEY.

ON Monday, the 12th instant, about ten o'clock in the morning, Florence Hensey, M. D. was brought from Newgate to the court of King's Bench in Westminster-Hall, to take his trial upon an indictment for high treason, in corresponding with the king's enemies, and giving them intelligence and advice, how to invade this kingdom, and to distress our government. The trial began about half an hour after ten in the morning, and did not end till about half an hour after eight in the evening, when the jury, after staying out about half an hour, brought him in guilty; the charge against him having been supported by producing several letters from him to subjects of the French king, which had been stopped at the Post-Office, and were fully proved to have been wrote and sent by him.

From one of these letters it appeared, that the doctor solicited employment from

a fellow student at Leyden, who is promoted in France, wherein he says, that he had a great regard for the French nation, and that he offered his service, not only from interest but inclination, to promote the welfare of that country.

A It appeared in the course of the trial, that, soon after the declaration of war, in 1756, he became a pensioner to France, and agreed, for one hundred guineas per annum, to give the French the best intelligence he could, of the state of affairs in this kingdom.

B A difference afterwards arose about his salary, which he represented as too small; and, as an argument in his favour, he said, he belonged to a club in the Strand (from which he could gain great intelligence) at which they always drank French wine at dinner; and, in January, 1757, a fresh

C bargain was made, that the doctor should receive twenty-five guineas per month, on condition of his sending a letter of intelligence every post, but to forfeit a guinea every omission: But he received no more than one monthly payment, and they gave for reason, that his intelligence was nothing but extracts from news-papers.

The plan for carrying on this correspondence was the following: The doctor wrote a common letter with ink, and between each line the secrets of England in lemon-juice. This was inclosed under three or four different covers, directed to different persons in the secret, who conveyed them from one hand to another, till the first inclosed came to the principal for whom it was designed. He had a brother, who is a jesuit, and was chaplain and secretary to the Spanish ambassador at the Hague, from whom our resident at that court gained a knowledge of some secrets relating to England; and learnt that he had a brother, a physician in London, which was the occasion of the doctor's being watched, and twenty-nine of his letters being stopped.

From these letters it appeared, that he gave the French the first account of admiral Boscawen's sailing to North-America and of the taking the Alcide and Lynx with every minute circumstance relating to it, and from that time, of the sailing of every fleet, and its destination; and was so minute, as to give an account even of the launching of a man of war: He also gave an account of all difficulties relating to raising of money, and particularly described the secret expedition in 1757, and assured them it was intended against Rostock or Brest, but gave his opinion for the former. And in one of his letters he particu-



ticularly advised a descent of the French upon our coast, as the most certain method of distressing the government, by affecting publick credit, and mentioning the time when, and the place where, it would be most proper.

And, on Wednesday the 14th, about three o'clock in the afternoon, he was brought to the bar of the said court, when the lord chief justice, with great decency, pronounced the sentence inflicted by law upon such crimes; against which the doctor said he had nothing to plead, nor any thing to trust to, but his majesty's mercy, which, he was told, he could hardly expect, as the crime he had been guilty of was of such a heinous nature. He is a native of Ireland, aged about 44, by religion a roman catholick, and has a diploma from the university of Leyden in Holland, as a doctor of Physick.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

As through the channel of your useful Magazine, many ingenious questions, &c. are frequently inserted for solutions, I cannot help thinking but that the following extraordinary case, will excite some of your correspondents to furnish me with an answer to it, in your next Magazine.

I am, Your constant reader,

ABEL BRISK.

CASE.

June 10, 1755. **P**ETER Vague, by his last will in writing (*inter alia*) bequeaths 2000l. (in trust) to be divided as follows, viz.—In case Blanch, his wife, (then with child) should bring forth a son, such son

l.	s.	d.	
1000	0	0	should have one half thereof, viz. 1000l. and
666	13	4	his said wife one third thereof, viz. 666l. 13s. 4d.
333	6	8	and the remaining sixth part, being 333l. 6s. 8d.
2000	0	0	to be paid to his nephew,

abel Brisk, whom he likewise makes his executor, and residuary legatee in general. The Testator, by his said will, further declares and provides, that if his said wife should bring forth a daughter, then she, the wife, should have a half of the said 2000l. and such daughter one third thereof only, and the remaining 333l. 6s. 8d. to be paid to the nephew, as before mentioned. Upon the executing and publishing the above will, Peter the testator dies; and after his death, viz. the 5th of October following, Blanch, the wife, was brought to bed of a son, viz. both a son and a daughter.

Upon the contingency happening, as above, What interest has Blanch the wife, and the nephew, and each of the twin children, in the above bequest of 2000l. Or how may the trustees, and in what proportions, and to whom, safely and legally divide and pay away the same?

children, in the above bequest of 2000l. Or how may the trustees, and in what proportions, and to whom, safely and legally divide and pay away the same?

B RITTANY is one of the fifteen provinces, into which the kingdom of France is generally divided, by geographers, and is the most north-westerly of those provinces; being encompassed on the N. W. and S. by the English channel, and bay of Biscay, and bounded on the east by the province of Orleannois. The chief towns in the part of Brittany, of which we have given the annexed beautiful map, are,

1. St. Malo's, of which see an account, p. 303.
2. Dinant, situated west of St. Malo's, and strongly fortified.
3. Dol, also strongly fortified.

Letter from an Officer on board the Essex, Commodore Howe's Ship: Being a Journal from the Day our Troops landed at Cancele Bay, to the Time of their re-embarking. (See p. 303.)

M ONDAY, June 5, at day-break, we weighed and stood along shore from cape Frehel towards Cancele bay, to the eastward of St. Malo; a moderate breeze of wind off shore, and fine weather. At six we saw cattle grazing near the shore, which shewed either a great neglect in the enemy, or that they did not expect us thereabouts. About eleven o'clock, the duke of Marlborough, commodore Howe, colonel Watson, quarter-master general, and Thierry the pilot, went in the Grace armed cutter to reconnoitre the landing place in the bay. About noon two shot were fired from a small battery in the bay at the cutter: About one the duke, &c. returned on board. A regiment of foot, and two troops of horse, appeared on the hills, and retired. The Swallow sloop standing in shore, was fired at from two batteries, but without doing her any damage. At two o'clock we anchored in Cancele bay with the fleet, and immediately made the signal for all ships, having flat-bottomed boats, to hoist them out. As soon as that was done, the grenadier companies, of eleven regiments, were embarked in them, and rendezvoused along side the Essex. About six o'clock commodore Howe hoisted his broad pendant on board the Success, of 22 guns, and went in her, the wind at N. E. towards the landing place at the village of Cancele, where was a battery of two 24 pounders and one 12 pounder, which began to play on the Success soon after seven, but without any return till the Success was run aground in a most advantageous situation for silencing the battery, which they with the assistance of the Rose, Flamborough, and Diligence sloop (who all stood towards the battery till they grounded) effectually did, and cleared the village near it. The Success lost three men. In the mean time, the flat-bottomed boats

boats with the grenadiers, and the transports, having the three battalions of guards on board, stood towards the shore, under the command of lord George Sackville and general Dury; and about eight o'clock landed, under cover of the frigates, on the beach close to the village, which consists of about forty houses, at the foot of a steep hill; from the top of which about a hundred of the enemy fired once on our troops, but without doing any execution, and immediately ran away on the appearance of Kingsley's grenadiers. Till eleven o'clock the boats were employed in landing the troops, when most of them grounded, and remained aground till three next morning. The troops remained under arms on the beach during the night, except a few parties posted on the top of the hill.

Tuesday the 6th. By noon, this day, the whole infantry, with ten field-pieces, were landed, and encamped on the hill near a windmill, at half a mile distance from that part of the village on the hill. The horse ships were ordered to lay on shore to land the light horse and artillery stores, which took up the remainder of this and all the following day.

Wednesday the 7th, a French officer who had been reconnoitring, in endeavouring to escape from a party of Kingsley's grenadiers, was by them shot, with his servant, and both horses, in the upper village. About a hundred prisoners were taken within these two days, most of them peasants, but very few soldiers. Three ships and an armed cutter were sent to cruise before the port of St. Malo. Part of the army marched at day-light towards St. Malo's, and encamped at about the distance of six miles from Cancele. About ten a second part marched and encamped at about two miles from Cancele, leaving in their old camp three regiments, one of which (the Welch fuzileers) was to follow with part of the train of artillery. About eleven at night we saw from our ships a great fire at a distance over the land; and the next morning,

Thursday the 8th, we heard the report of guns from day-break, till five o'clock; and in the afternoon the reports of some guns were heard. We learnt this afternoon, that the fire we saw last night was at St. Servan, under the cannon of St. Malo's, where about seventy sail of ships [exclusive, we presume, of the small craft] several of them privateers and all their storehouses, were burnt by part of the light horse, supported by a brigade of foot. The guns we heard were fired from St. Malo's on different parties of our troops who were reconnoitring; but during the night, whilst the troops were setting fire to the ships and storehouses, not a single shot was fired from the town, altho' our men were frequently within almost pistol-shot. It is probable they were afraid the army would have set fire to the whole town of St. Servan (which is large) had they fired on them.

Friday the 9th, we sailed with the Portland, Success, two sloops, three bomb-ketches, one fireship, and all the ordnance ships, towards St. Malo's. About three in the afternoon, it being calm and the wind against us, we were obliged to anchor about three leagues from point Roteauneuf. Soon after the commodore went in the barge, with two flat bottomed boats loaded with bread for the army (who were in great want) to the fort called Roteauneuf, mounting nine very heavy guns, which our troops had taken possession of that morning without any loss, and returned at midnight. The next morning,

Saturday the 10th, we returned with the Portland, artillery ships, &c. to Cancele bay: The army, after summoning St. Malo to surrender, being obliged to retire to Cancele, on intelligence of a much superior force marching against them, and the town too strong to be taken without heavy cannon or mortars; the garrison having been reinforced at one time since our arrival with three regiments, and at another with 500 men. Nor could our army prevent further succours from being thrown in, as the town stands on a peninsula, and they only masters of that part of the Isthmus without the walls.

Sunday the 11th, all the light horse, artillery, baggage, &c. were embarked in the transports.

And, on Monday the 12th, all the infantry embarked, none of the enemy ever appearing to molest them in their retreat.

The SPEECH of the Lords Commissioners to both Houses of Parliament, on Tuesday the 25th of June, 1758.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

WE have received the king's commands upon this occasion, to assure you, that his majesty has the deepest sense of the loyalty and good affections, demonstrated by his parliament, throughout the whole course of this session. The zeal, which you have shewn for his majesty's honour, and real interest in all parts; your earnestness to surmount every difficulty; and your ardour to carry on the war with the utmost vigour, in order to a safe and honourable peace, must convince all the world, that the ancient spirit of the British nation is still subsisting in its full force.

His majesty has also commanded us to acquaint you, that he has taken all such measures, as have appeared to be most conducive to answer your publick spirited views and wishes. Thro' your assistance, and the blessing of God upon the conduct and bravery of the combined army, his majesty has been enabled not only to deliver his dominions in Germany from the oppression and devastations of the French; but to put his advantages on this side of the Rhine.

His majesty has cemented the union between him and his good brother the king

Prussia by new engagements, with which you have been already fully acquainted.

Our fleets and armies are now actually employed in such expeditions as appeared likely to annoy the enemy in the most sensible manner; to promote the welfare and prosperity of these kingdoms; and particularly to preserve our rights and possessions in America; and to make France feel our just weight and real strength in those parts. His majesty trusts in the Divine Providence, that they may be blessed with such success, as will most effectually tend to these great and desirable ends.

Gentleman of the House of Commons,

We are particularly commanded by the king to return you his thanks for those ample supplies which you have so freely and unanimously given. His majesty grieves for the burdens of his people; but your readiness in supporting the war, is the most probable means the sooner to deliver you from it. You may be assured that nothing will be wanting on his majesty's part, to secure the most frugal management.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

His majesty has directed us to repeat his recommendation to you, to promote harmony, and good agreement amongst his faithful subjects; and to make the uprightness and purity of his intentions and measures, rightly understood. Exert yourselves in maintaining the peace and good order of the country, by enforcing obedience to the laws, and lawful authority; and by making the people sensible how much they hurt their own true interest by the contrary practice. For their sakes the king has commanded us to press this upon you; for their true interest and happiness are his majesty's great and constant object.

Then was read a commission for proroguing the parliament to the third day of August next.

The following Bills, among many other publick and private ones, received the Royal Assent by Commission, on June 9.

An act for granting to his majesty several rates and duties upon offices and pensions, and upon houses, and upon windows, lights, and for raising the sum of five millions by annuities and a lottery, to be charged on the said rates and duties.

An act for applying a sum of money granted this session of parliament, for rebuilding London-bridge, and for rendering more effectual, an act passed in the 29th year of his present majesty's reign, entitled, 'An act to improve, widen, and enlarge the passage over and through London-bridge.' **A**n act for the encouragement of seamen employed in the royal navy, and for establishing a regular method for the punctual payment, and certain payment of their wages, and for enabling them more easily and readily to remit the same, for the support of their wives and families, and for

preventing frauds and abuses attending such payments.

An act for farther explaining the laws, touching the electors of knights of the shire to serve in this present parliament, for that part of Great Britain called England.

An act to encourage the growth and cultivation of madder, in that part of Great-Britain called England, by ascertaining the tythe thereof there.

An act for the encouragement of the exportation of culm to Lisbon, in the kingdom of Portugal.

BAn act for the more easy and speedy recovery of small debts, within the western division of the hundred of Brixton, in the county of Surry.

An act for the more easy and speedy recovery of small debts, within the borough of Great Yarmouth, and the liberties thereof.

CAn act for establishing a free market for the sale of corn and grain, within the city and liberty of Westminster.

An act for building a bridge cross the river Trent, at or near a place called Wilden-Ferry.

ANACREON, ODE I. Translated by L. A. To his LYRE.

A TRIDES' noble acts I sing—
I tell of Cadmus, warlike king!—
Ah! no—for ev'ry string I prove,
My lyre re-echoes nought but love.
I lately chang'd each fallen wire,
And all anew I strung my lyre;
And now Alcides' toils I try—
But love alone the strings reply.
Hence, then, adieu! ye heroes, kings;
My lyre of love, love only sings.

On the Asylum for ORPHANS and DESERTED GIRLS. By Mr. ARNOLD.

TO sooth affliction, to relieve distress,
And all the varied ills of life redress;
These are thy pride, fair Albion! these thy boast!
Tho' rich in beauty, these adorn thee most:
Thy health-restoring domes promiscuous rise,
And offer sweetest incense to the skies.
For this th' Almighty spares the guilty land,
And pours out blessings with a bounteous hand;
For this the valleys with the hills rejoice,
And commerce elevates her grateful voice.
But oh! how great, how godlike the design,
To save the body, and the soul refine!—
No more the orphan shall her loss deplore;
No more the friendless girl in vain implore:
Well pleas'd the sov'reign Good surveys the plan;
And angels wond'ring hail this work of man,
Ye, whom the sacred love of virtue fires,
Assist the work, which heav'n itself inspires:
Ye British fair! whom happier fates attend,
Assert the cause—'tis yours—the sex befriended
And ye! whose bosoms glow at war's alarms,
Protect the fair, and vindicate their charms:
And oh! ye sons of riot! own the cause,
And taste the pleasure of heart-felt applause!
No more the beauteous work of heav'n deface,
Your errors let beneficence efface.

See, See that in—sect proud and vain, A—
round the ca—per buzz in pain, Scorch'd by the
dazzl'—ing Fire; Pleas'd
with the candles glitt'r—ing light, Too near approaching
kills him quite, And in the flame ex—pire.

2.
Attracted thus, by beauty's charms,
Each youthful heart is in alarms,
And hovers round the fair;
*Till by the light'ning from her eyes,
The hapless swains, like silly flies,
Are kill'd, and disappear.

The BREWER'S COACHMAN.

HONEST William, an easy and good-
natur'd fellow,
Wou'd a little too oft get a little too mellow.
Bodycoachman was he to an eminent brewer—
No better e'er sat in a box, to be sure.
His coach was kept clean, and no mothers
or nurses [of his horses.
Took that care of their babes that he took
He had these—ay and fifty good qualities
more, [o'er:
But the business of ripling cou'd ne'er be got

So his master effectually mended the matter,
By hiring a man, who drank nothing but
water. [safe;
Now, William, says he, you see the plain
Had you drank as he does, you'd have kept
a good place.
Drink water! quoth William—had all men
done so, [trow.
You'd never have wanted a coachman, I
They're soakers, like me, whom you load
with reproaches, [coaches.
That enable you brewers to ride in your

For the FLUTE.



Poetical ESSAYS in JUNE, 1758.

BOILEAU'S EPISTLE to his Gardener, imitated,
1757.

OLD, yet laborious still, and still of worth,
Born to be happy here, tho' mean thy
birth; [hand
Thee, Hammond I address, whose skillful
Rules with despotick sway this spot of land,
This little Eden, where the well-trimm'd
yews,
And neat espaliers give delightful views;
Where barren stocks, with pride luxuriant
bear [pear;
Fruits not their own, the apple, plumb, and
While such thy diligence to clear the ground,
That not a thistle, or a weed is found:
Oh! could'st thou with the same industrious
art, [heart;
Root thorns and brambles from thy master's
But, come, let's reason. — When from
morn to eve, [sieve,
With spade, and barrow, water-pot, and
You fertilize dry sand, and all around
Teach to obey your laws the docil ground;
Seeing your master oft with transport driven
From walk to walk; his eyes now rais'd to
heaven,
Now fix'd on earth, in melancholy mood,
Intent, or on his own, or publick good;
Now mute, and now with loud vociferation,
Scaring from yonder grove the feather'd
nation; [go.
And thus capriciously, or gay, or sad;
Tell me, good Hammond, don't you think
him mad?
Mad as Don Quixote, whose romantick tale
On winter nights oft mellows your brown
ale?
Not so, my friend—he's musing on the times,
Or forming in his brain melodious rhymes,
To celebrate the day when wars shall cease,
And the victorious Hawks return with peace;
Or perhaps forging schemes, to rectify
An incens'd mob, or blund'ring ministry.

Ah! master, you wou'd say, give o'er
with speed
Such idle work, or with me work indeed;
Here, take the spade, and dig yon fallow
ground, [around;
Or with the prong, that manure spread
Go, fill the water-tub, and with due toil,
Form into fertile mould this sandy soil.

So then, good Sir, between us two, 'tis clear,
You think yourself the hardest worker here:
Ah! were your garden but one day resign'd,
That you might try the labour of the mind;
Or were you now a poet, ev'n inspir'd,
You'd find such mighty labour still requir'd,
To form a plan, that might at court succeed,
Or verses, which a Pitt might deign to read;
That soon you'd call again for prong and
spade, [trade;
And with great glee resume the gardening
Nay, sooner undertake to level hills,
Or empty with a sieve those murmur'ing rills;
Than in such fancy'd visions mount the skies,
And crack your brain with wild perplexities.
Go to, and of hard work no more complain,
But learn from me what labour is, what pain.
All men are born to labour here below,
Nor ev'n in rest the promis'd pleasure
know, [go.
Labour still follows them where'er they
For give the body what repose you will,
The mind must be employ'd on good or ill.
In vain abroad the museful poet roves,
And seeks in silent lawns, or shady groves,
A calm retreat; yet lab'ring in his mind,
Some rich expressive elegance to find,
A flow of words, or soft harmonious strain,
With these bewitching charms he racks his
brain:

And thus a fairy round poor Orpheus beats,
And oft with pain beneath his laurel sweats.
But a more painful burden he must bear,
Who in this busy world disdains a share;
Or scorns to improve his mind with manly
sense,
A voluntary slave to indolence:

His

His stupid mind with thickest gloom oppress'd,
Vainly imagines idleness gives rest;
But soon the passions break his fancy'd peace;
A crew, that spring from luxury and ease,
Pursue him in his walks, or shady bow'r,
And o'er his soul usurp tyrannick pow'r;
Wild perturbations and unchaste desires,
Nowrouze within his breast the dormant fires,
And leading wheresoever they decree,
Make him the sport of want and infamy.
Hence follows dire remorse, and all the train
Of pale diseases, with tormenting pain;
From which nor downy bed, nor art can save,
Till he e'en envies the poor gally slave,
Or worker in the mines, and much more thee.
Well, then, my friend, may you conclude
with me,

They're not so happy always who are great,
As those who are content in humble state,
While thus to labour strong, and rich in
health,

Is more desirable than mines of wealth,
When made subservient to the pow'r of sense,
They lull the wretch in ease and indolence.

From whence these useful truths I wou'd
infer;

Truths that concern both 'squire and garde-
That, by due labour, life is best employ'd:
The proof of this is easy—Pray draw near,
To a few words attend—and you shall hear;
But hold;—I see you gape and yawn, before
I have begun my sermon;—so, no more.
Make no apology;—I know your mind,
Is more to work, than to hear me inclin'd:
Perhaps here many things demand your care,
The flow'rs want water, and the melons air.
Indeed, I had forgot 'twas Monday morn,
So, when you please, to your delight return.

The CHRONICLE of a HEART.

HOW often my heart has by love been
o'erthrown, [known?
What grand revolutions it's empire has
You ask me, dear friend, then attend the sad
strain,

Since you bid me renew such ineffable pain.

Derry down, down, hey derry down.

For who, that has got e'er an eye in his pate,
So dismal a tale without tears can relate?
Or who such dire annals recal to his mind,
Without bursting in sighs, both before and
behind?

Derry down, &c.

This kingdom, as authors impartial have
told,
At first was elective, but afterwards sold;
For experience will shew, whoe'er pleases to
try, [buy.
That kingdoms are venal when subjects can
Derry down, &c.

Lovely Peggy, the first in succession and
name,
Was early invested with honour supreme;
But a bold son of Mars, who grew fond of
her form, [storm.
Swore himself into grace, and surpriz'd her by
Derry down, &c.

5.
Maria succeeded, in honour and place,
By laughing and squeezing, and song and
grimace;
But her favours, alas! like her carriage were
Bestow'd on the whole male creation but me,
Derry down, &c.

6.
Next Marg'ret, the second, attempted the
chace, [face,
Tho' the small-pox and age had enamell'd her
She sustain'd her pretence without merit or
law,
And carry'd her point by a *Je ne sçai quel*.
Derry down, &c.

7.
The heart which so tamely acknowledg'd
her sway,
Still suffer'd in silence and kept her at bay;
'Till old Time had, at last, so much mellow'd
her charms, [arms.
That she dropt with a breeze in a liv'ry-man's
Derry down, &c.

8.
The next easy conquest, Belinda, was thine,
Obtain'd by the musical tinkle of coin;
But she, more enamour'd of sport than of
prey, [play.
Had a fish on her hook, which she wanted to
Derry down, &c.

9.
High hopes were her baits, but if truth
were well known, [alone;
Say the sage, hopes could never have held him
But the fool found, too late, he had taken a
tartar, [for quarter.
Retreated with wounds, and begg'd stoutly
Derry down, &c.

10.
Ourania came next, and with subtle ad-
dress,
Discover'd no open attempts to possess;
But when fairly admitted, of conquest secure,
She acknowledg'd no law but her will and
her power.

Derry down, &c.

11.
For seven tedious years, to get rid of her
chain,
All force prov'd abortive, all stratagem vain;
'Till a youth with much fatness and gravity
blest'd,
Her person detain'd by a lawful arrest.
Derry down, &c.

12.
To a reign so despotic, tho' guiltless of
blood,
No wonder a long inter-regnum ensu'd;
For an ass, tho' the patientest brute of the
plain, [rein.
Once jaded and gall'd, will beware of the
Derry down, &c.

13.
Now the kingdom stands doubtful itself to
surrender,
To Chloe the sprightly, or Celia the slender;
But if once it were out of this pitiless case,
No law but the * Sallie henceforth should
take place.


Derry down, down, hey derry down.

T H E

* Which in France prevents a female heir from claiming the succession.

Monthly Chronologer.

MONDAY, May 29.

 Fire broke out in the fore-castle of his majesty's ship *Edex*, at Spithead, which caused some consternation; but was soon extinguished.

THURSDAY, June 1.

The fleet under the command of lord Anson and Sir Edward Hawke (see p. 303.) sailed from St. Helen's. Some hours after, the fleet under commodore Howe also got under way. Near 20,000 troops were embarked on board 100 transports, &c. with the latter fleet, under the command of the duke of Marlborough, lord George Sackville, and lord Ancram, intended for a descent on France. This fleet was provided with flat-bottomed boats, of a new construction, to land the forces; scaling ladders, vast quantities of ammunition, and every other implement of war. (See p. 257.)

The earl of Loudoun, late general of the forces in America, arrived from thence.

At a court of common council held at Guildhall, it was agreed, that the fines paid for the future, by persons excused from serving the office of sheriff of the city of London and the county of Middlesex, shall be applied towards building a bridge from Blackfriars to the opposite shore; upon the question's being put, there appeared 107 for, and 67 against it.

FRIDAY, 2.

The upright ladders, which were set up in 1756, at Comb-gate and Richmond-hill in Surry, to go across Richmond park, were taken down; and very handsome and commodious steps and gates were put up in their room. (See p. 209.)

Upon information that the English privateers, cruising in the Mediterranean, visit many neutral ships from the Levant and Smyrna, where the plague now rages, it was ordered, by royal proclamation, that all privateers from the Mediterranean, and all persons, goods, and merchandizes, on board the same, on their arrival in any port of this kingdom, shall perform a quarantine of forty days.

TUESDAY, 6.

Mr. Fielding caused one Hameler, secretary to colonel Felles, resident from the canton of Bern, to be apprehended, on a violent suspicion of his being guilty of a forgery on the Bank, which, soon after he was apprehended, appeared very plain; but while the constable and other assistants were searching his papers, in a two pair of stairs room, the prisoner started into the next room, and instantaneously jumped out of the window, by which rash act he killed himself on the spot.

MONDAY, 12.

The barn of Thomas Lovell, a farmer, at Eton, near Northampton, was consumed by fire, together with the corn therein: The dwelling-house, joining to it, was likewise almost burnt down, with the furniture.

TUESDAY, 13.

The following message was sent from his majesty, to the house of commons:

"George R. His majesty, relying on the experienced zeal and affection of his faithful commons: And considering that at this critical conjuncture emergencies may arise, which may be of the utmost importance, and be attended with the most pernicious consequences, if proper means should not immediately be applied to prevent or defeat them; is desirous that this house will enable him to defray any extraordinary expences of the war, incurred, or to be incurred, for the service of the year 1758; and to take all such measures as may be necessary to disappoint or defeat any enterprizes or designs of his enemies, and as the exigency of affairs may require."

WEDNESDAY, 14.

A fine sturgeon, upwards of six feet long, taken by some fishermen alive, between Putney and Hammer-smith, was brought to the lord-mayor, who immediately sent it as a present to his majesty.

A fire broke out at a baker's, at Bradford in Wiltshire, which entirely consumed the same, with three other houses adjoining thereto, but happily no lives were lost.

FRIDAY, 16.

The house of commons resolved, That an humble address should be presented to his majesty (by such members of that house as are of the privy council) to represent, That the salaries of most of the judges, in his majesty's superior courts of justice in this kingdom, are inadequate to the dignity and importance of their offices; and, therefore, to beseech his majesty, that he would be graciously pleased to advance any sum, not exceeding 11,450*l.* to be applied in augmentation of the salaries of such judges, and in such proportions as his majesty should think fit, for the present year; and to assure his majesty, that that house would make good the same to his majesty.

TUESDAY, 20.

The bills for restraining the insurance of ships; for the better cloathing of the militia; to regulate the assize of bread; for the relief of the poor; the coal-heaver's bill; that for raising 800,000*l.* by loans or exchequer bills; that for regulating the bakers, and the sinking fund bill, received the royal assent by commission. Afterwards the lords commissioners made a most gracious

cious speech, in his majesty's name, and the parliament was prorogued. (See p. 306.)

A waggon, loaded with the wardrobe, scenery, and other apparatus of the Bath company of comedians, value 2000*l.* lately took fire on Salisbury Plain, and the whole was consumed.

Liverpool, June 2. Monday last, about four o'clock in the afternoon, as four boys were playing in a small boat opposite the Lady's Walk, two other boys unluckily pushed the boat from the shore, and it being ebb-tide, she drove out to sea: The boys remained destitute of provisions and water, rolling on the waves till Tuesday afternoon, about four o'clock, when the Elizabeth's boat (a tender in his majesty's service) met with them seven leagues in the Offing from Crosby's Point, took them in tow, carried them on board the tender, gave them proper nourishment, and sent them home. Several boats had been sent out in quest of them, but all in vain.

Bristol, June 3. We hear from Salop, that great damage has been done there by thunder and lightning. About a month since a man was killed, and a chimney beat down by the lightning: And Thursday the like happened at Wattlebury; three men being seated near a window, the right and left hand men were killed, and he that sat in the middle only scorched: And a house at Malpas, in Cheshire, was set on fire by lightning, which was burnt to the ground, and all the effects therein consumed.

There was lately killed at Fatfield, in the county of Durham, by Mr. J. Holmes, a heifer, whose four quarters weighed 97 *lb.* 2 *lb.* and her tallow 21 *lb.* 1 *lb.* She was bred by Mr. Taylor at Rock, in Northumberland, and fed by Mr. Wastell at Burton, in the county of Durham.

On Wednesday the 24th of last month, seventeen men, who were working in the coal-works of Messrs. Pryce and Williams, near Neath, in Glamorganshire, were all killed by the damp of one of their coal-pits. They were buried the next day in Cadoxstone church-yard.

The parliament of Ireland, which stands prorogued to the 8th of June, is further prorogued to the 18th of July.

By letters from Port-Royal in Virginia we learn, that, on the 22d of March last, at ten o'clock at night, was felt there a violent shock of an earthquake, attended with a loud rumbling noise, like thunder at a distance. The shock lasted a full minute.

On March 13 past, major Rogers, with 180 men from fort Edward, was attacked by 700 French and Indians, and lost 137 of his party.

Extract of a Letter from New-York, April 27.

"The assembly of the several northern governments have voted the following number of men to be raised, and employed on the expedition intended to be carried on against Canada, under the immediate com-

mand of general Abercrombie, by the way of Ticonderoga and Crown-Point, viz. New-Hampshire 1000; Massachusetts 7000; Rhode-Island 1000; Connecticut 5000; New-York 2680; Jersey 1000: In all 17,680 men, officers included. Most of these men are already raised; the greatest deficiency, we are told, is in Massachusetts, they having as yet raised only 5000. The men who are raised have all entered voluntarily in the service; what is wanting will be made up by draughting men from the militia, agreeable to acts of assembly passed in the several governments for that purpose.

Fifteen hundred battoes are ordered to be got ready at Albany, to contain sixteen men and two months provisions; 1000 of these are already built, and the other 500 will be compleated in ten days at farthest. Besides these battoes, a number of whale boats have been built to the eastward, and sent up to Albany. All due preparations seem to be made, so that nothing may retard the troops marching as soon as the season will permit. The snow in the woods at fort David and lake George is not all melted as yet."

New-York, April 17. Saturday last returned here from a cruize, the privateer brig Prince of Orange, capt. Dixon, by whom we have the following account of captures, viz. That on the 28th of February, in company with the captains Paul and Christopher Miller, Haley, Dobs, and Dwight, he took a brig from Curacoa, bound for Cape François, loaded with bale goods; that on the 5th of March, in company with the captains Paul and Christopher Miller also, and capt. Dwight, he took a Dutch flyboat of 420 tons; and the next day he took a Dutchman of 18 guns: The two were from Amsterdam, bound for Cape François, and are supposed to be entirely French property; for that their trade is now mostly carried on in Dutch bottoms, appears quite clear by the two following letters, lately found on board a prize; copies of which commodore Coates ordered to be dispersed among all the captains of English privateers cruising in the West-Indies.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in France, to his Friend in St. Domingo.

"It is but a few days since we obtained liberty of the marine officers to transport our effects in neutral bottoms; and have contracted for a number of Dutch ships for that purpose; and you may not see another French ship in your island during the war."

Extract of another Letter from a Gentleman in France, to his Friend in St. Domingo.

"Notwithstanding we are so cautious in regard to the Dutch ships, that they have no French papers on board, but are cleared out for Curacoa from Amsterdam; yet the English have taken some of them, and condemned them in the high court of Admiralty in Great-Britain; tho' if it were not for our good friends the Dutch, we should not be able to support our islands."

Capt.

1758. MARRIAGES and BIRTHS, DEATHS. 313

Capt. Dixon parted with the ship of 18 guns, two weeks ago, in a violent gale of wind, in which he had almost foundered, the brig being hove down on her beam ends, and was mostly under water. He left the other prizes some time before, all well.

TUESDAY, 20.

Admiral Hawke, in the Ramillies, arrived at Spithead, from the bay, very ill of a fever.

THURSDAY, 22.

Was a hot press for seamen, when upwards of 1400 men were taken in the river, for his majesty's service.

FRIDAY, 23.

The transports, with four companies of Talbot's regiment, under the convoy of the Dorsetshire and Peregrine sloop, sailed from Spithead for fort Lewis, on Senegal.

SATURDAY, 24.

Whitehall. Last Thursday night an express arrived from his grace the duke of Marlborough, with letters dated in Cancellay the 19th instant, giving an account that the ships and troops were still detained in that bay by contrary winds.

Sir Joseph Hankey and Robert Kite, Esq; aldermen, were chosen sheriffs of London and Middlesex, for the year ensuing; but a poll was demanded for Messrs. Whately and Trueman, which began at four in the afternoon.

MONDAY, 26.

John Pocock, a fisherman, caught a sturgeon eight feet three inches in length, weight 221 lb. off the Hermitage, which he carried as a present to the lord mayor. (See the 14th.)

There has appeared for some mornings, between one and two o'clock, a comet in the N. N. E. in the constellation of Auriga, low in the horizon. It is at present like a small obscure star, faintly seen thro' the light of the dawn, and scarce discernible by the naked eye. It was first discovered on Tuesday, by a gentleman, who sent an account of it to Dr. Bradley and Mr. Short.

The French African trade, under the title of the Senegal company, in the year 1718, was incorporated with the India company. This company had then six departments, or distinct factories, viz. those of Senegal, Galam, Gorée, Joal, Gambia, and Bisseaux. The Senegal factory, at this time, supplies annually about 500 slaves, 4000 hides, 1200 quintals of gum, and 20 quintals of elephants teeth; Galam about 600 slaves, 20 quintals of teeth, and 50 marks of gold; Gorée 400 slaves, and 2400 hides; Joal 100 slaves, 40 hides, and 10 quintals of teeth; Gambia 400 slaves, 200 quintals of wax, and 200 quintals of teeth; Bisseaux 250 slaves, 250 quintals of wax, and the like quantity of teeth. (See p. 302.)

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

May 25. CHARLES Hyatt, Esq; was married to Miss Amelia Sparks.
26. George Shelvocke, Esq; secretary of the General Post-Office, to Mrs. Jackson.
June, 1758,

Charles Lomas, Esq; to Miss Jackson, with a fortune of 10,000l.

George Warren, of Pointon, in Cheshire, Esq; to Miss Revel, only daughter and heiress of the late commissioner Revel, with a fortune of 200,000l.

29. James Penyfield, Esq; to Miss Fox.

Rob. Mead Wilmot, Esq; to Miss Wollett.
June 1. John Small, jun. of Clapham, Esq; to Miss Roberts.

Charles Horsley Watson, Esq; to Miss Fanny Booth, of Kingston upon Hull.

John Hebden, Esq; to Miss Maling, of Scarborough, in Yorkshire.

Mr. John Thomas, to Mrs. Thomas, of Camberwell.

3. Robert Vyner, Esq; member for Lincolnshire, to Mrs. Lepipre.

4. Thomas Barker, of Leeds, Esq; to Miss Polly Handgers, of Leicester-fields.

7. Mr. James Concanen, an eminent attorney of Clifford's Inn, to Miss Phebe Harper, with a fortune of 5000l.

9. John Hodgetts, Esq; to Miss Foley, a fortune of 2000l. per annum.

10. Rev. Mr. Guest, to Miss Linging, with a fortune of 7000l.

12. Mr. Wrenford, to Miss Molly Bagster, of Red Lion-square.

16. Daniel Gach, Esq; to Miss Smith, of Bristol.

17. Rev. Mr. Spindler, of Eton, to Miss Baldwin, of Faringdon.

18. Tho. Rogers, Esq; to Miss Polly Reeves.

19. ——— Quick, Esq; to Mrs. Hoblyn, widow of Thomas Hoblyn, Esq; late member for Bristol.

John Suffield Browne, Esq; to Miss Anna-Maria Elson.

22. Thomas Buck, Esq; to Miss Sibthorp.
George Hankins, Esq; to Miss Branswell.

23. ——— Meynell, Esq; to lady Mary Boothby.

May 27. Lady of James Digges La Touche, Esq; was delivered of a son.

—— of the Hon. general Waldegrave, of two daughters.

June 10. — of the lord advocate of Scotland, of a son.

13. Countess of Scarborough, of a daughter.

25. Lady of the Hon. Charles Townshend, of a son.

DEATHS.

May 22. GEORGE Holmes, of Chester, Esq;

Right Hon. Lady Elizabeth Kerr, sister to the marquiss of Lothian.

27. Richard Lloyd, of Old-Hall, in Montgomeryshire, Esq; in the commission of the peace for that county.

Richard Acklom, of Bawtry, in Yorkshire, Esq;

John Phillips, sen. Esq; many years receiver-general of the land-tax for South Wales.

Peter Champion, of Croydon, in Surry, Esq;
Charles Kimberley, of Gainsborough, in Lincolnshire, Esq;

28. John Yate, of Atlington, in Gloucestershire, Esq;

Mr. Beavor, an eminent brewer at Norwich, aged 70.

William Collier, Esq; at Bath.

29. Rev. Mr. William Lewis, 24 years curate of St. Andrew's, Holborn.

Thomas Spooner, of Braintree, in Essex, Esq;

30. Hon. Charles Boyle Walsingham, second son of the earl of Shannon.

31. Robert Lant, of Putney, Esq;

Hon. David Erskine, of Dunn, in North-Britain, late a senator of the college of justice.

June 1. Major-general Lambton, colonel of a regiment of foot.

John Rowley, of Saffron-Walden, in Essex, Esq;

Simon Kirkman, Esq; an eminent Russia merchant.

2. Mr. Esdale, of Bunhill-row, accoutrement maker to the office of ordnance.

4. Lady of Samuel Bonner, of Carey-street, Esq;

John Reinholds, Esq; an eminent merchant of this city.

5. John Bell, Esq; an eminent surgeon, F.R.S. and a trustee of the British Museum.

7. John Hinchliff, Esq; possessed of a large estate in Lancashire.

Mrs. Betenson, one of the daughters and coheirs of the late Martin Folkes, Esq;

Mr. Richard Bridge, of Wood's-close, the oldest organ-builder in England.

10. Lady Comyns, relict of the late lord chief baron Comyns.

James Aldridge, of Streatham, in Surry, Esq;

Richard Dowdeswell, Esq; a commissioner of the excise, in Scotland.

Theophilus Grampound, of Sandbach, in Cheshire, Esq;

12. Charles Leathen, of Sunbury, Esq; aged 96.

Francis Duffield, of Medmendham, in Bucks, Esq;

18. Rev. Dr. Bristowe, rector of All-hallows Staining, London.

20. Rt. Hon. the countess of Shaftesbury.

Capt. Michael Alcock, of the earl of Effingham's regiment, of a wound he received at the siege of Minorca.

21. Mr. Michael Tylar, clerk in auditor Watson's office, and vestry-clerk of St. Luke's, Middlesex.

William Gollop, Esq; a commissioner of the hackney-coach office.

22. Mr. John Hanbury, of Coggeshall, in Essex, an eminent Virginia merchant, and projector of the Ohio company: He was one of the people called Quakers.

The lady of Alexander Hume, Esq; member for Steyning, in Essex.

26. Christopher Barsclaver, of Hampstead, Esq;

John Nokes, sexton of St. Michael's, in Gloucester, for many years; whose widow,

of above 80, with a fortune of 1500*l.* was married a few days after, to a man of between 30 and 40.

Elizabeth Harrison, of Bale, near Norwich, aged 104.

Mrs. Catherine Southcote, one of the daughters of the late lord Widdrington, at Cambray.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

WHitehall, June 3. The king has been pleased to order writs and letters patent to be passed and issued under the great seal of Ireland, for the translation of Dr. William Carmichael, bishop of Leighlin and Fernes, to the bishoprick of Meath, void by the death of Dr. Henry Maule, late bishop thereof: And for the promotion of Thomas Salmon, LL. D. to the united bishopricks of Leighlin and Fernes, in the province of Dublin, void by the translation of Dr. William Carmichael to the bishoprick of Meath.

—, June 10. The king has been pleased to order a conge d'elire to the dean and chapter of the cathedral church of Bristol, empowering them to elect a bishop of that see, the same being void by the translation of John, late bishop thereof, to the see of Oxford; and likewise a letter recommending unto the said dean and chapter, Philip Yonge, D. D. one of his majesty's chaplains in ordinary, and canon residentiary of the cathedral church of St. Paul, to be by them elected bishop of the said see of Bristol.

From the rest of the PAPERS.

Rev. Mr. William Rogers, was presented to the vicarage of Adley, in Buckinghamshire.—James Parsons, M. A. to the rectory of Burthorp, in Gloucestershire.—Thomas Crook, M. A. to the rectory of Chaukey, in Wiltshire.—Charles Marlton, M. A. to the rectory of Allmore, in Hampshire.—William Morrison, M. A. to the rectory of Elvington, in Lincolnshire.—Mr. Samuel Shaw, to the vicarage of Barney, in Norfolk.—Mr. George Packer, to the vicarage of Nutsley, &c. in Wiltshire.—Mr. Coulton jun. to the rectory of Abkettlebey, in Leicestershire.—Mr. Brown, to the rectory of Edgley, in Suffolk.—Dr. Wilson, to the canon residentiaryship of St. Paul's.—Mr. William Smith, to the deanery of Chester.—Dr. Hugh Thomas, to the deanery of Ely.—Dr. Tucker, to the deanery of Gloucester.—Mr. Lockman, to a canonry of Windsor.—Mr. Goddard, to the vicarage of Langham Episcopi, in Norfolk.—Mr. Williams to the rectory of Bradfield, in Norfolk.—Mr. Hilditch, to the rectory of Iping, in Sussex.—Mr. Cookney, to the vicarage of Atwell, in Staffordshire.—Mr. Edwards, to the rectory of Stratford-Toney, in Warwickshire.—Mr. Thomas Wheeler, to the rectory of Alton, in Northamptonshire.—Mr. B.

rect, to the rectory of Ickleford cum Pirton, in Hertfordshire.—Mr. Bedford, to the living of Philleigh, in Cornwall.

A dispensation has passed the great seal to John Du Shaeir, M. A. to hold the rectory of Little Rivington, in Gloucestershire, with the vicarage of Horley with Horton annexed, in Oxfordshire.—To enable Richard Forrester, M. A. to hold the vicarage of Ashurell, in Hertfordshire; with the rectory of Little Easton, in Essex.—To enable Robert Andrews, M. A. to hold the vicarage of Watling, with the vicarage of Hoo, in Suffolk.—To enable William Burrow, B. D. to hold the vicarage of Barrow upon Soare, in Leicestershire, with the rectory of North Wingfield, in Derbyshire.—To enable Ferdinando Warner, LL. D. to hold (with the rectory of St. Michael, Queenhithe, and Trinity the Less, in London) the rectory of Barnes, in the county of Surry.—To enable George Stanton Brough, M. A. to hold the rectory of Wollaton, with the rectory of Stanton, in Nottinghamshire.—To enable Thomas Smith, D. D. to hold the rectory of Godford St. Mary, with the vicarage of Swindon, in Wiltshire.—To enable Francis Gibbs, M. A. to hold the vicarage of Belton, with the rectory of Appleby, in Leicestershire.

PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Enfington, June 8. The earl of Darlington is appointed lord lieutenant of the county of Durham.

Whitehall, June 17. The king has been pleased to appoint the Rt. Hon. George William, earl of Bristol, to be his majesty's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Catholick king.—To appoint the Hon. James Stewart Mackenzie, Esq; to be his majesty's envoy extraordinary to the king of Sardinia.

June 20. To appoint Joseph Popham, Esq; to be his majesty's consul general at Tetuan, in the dominions of the emperor of Morocco.

From the rest of the PAPERS.

Promotions in the first troop of life-guards, commanded by the Right Hon. lord Delawar, viz. Brigadier and lieutenant William Colling to be exempt and captain.—Adjutant and lieutenant James D'Auvergne to be brigadier and lieutenant.—Sub-brigadier and cornet Peter Hawker to be adjutant and lieutenant.—And ——— Mawhood, gent. to be sub-brigadier and cornet.

Promotions in the foot guards, viz. First regiment, Henry Clinton, captain; ——— Fielding, and James Walker, lieutenants; ——— Edmonds, ——— Lake, ——— Allen, and ——— Gost, ensigns.—Second, or Coldstream, William Sloper, lieutenant; Robert Eden, James Birch, William Bowyer, Lewis Dive, and John Ed-

monds, ensigns.—Third regiment, lord Fitzmaurice, lieutenant; Sir John Gresham, and James Hope, ensigns.—Tho. Sheriffe, gent. appointed rouge dragon poursuivant at arms.—Samuel Martin, Esq; joint secretary to the Treasury, in the room of Nicholas Hardinge, Esq; deceased.—Henry Pelham, Esq; a commissioner of the customs.—Chas. Cocks, Esq; clerk of the deliveries in the office of Ordnance.—Mr. William Hawkins, surgeon to the Charterhouse, in the room of his father, who resigned.

Alteration in the List of Parliament.

NEWPORT. Commodore Holmes, in the room of Ralph Jennison, Esq; deceased.

B-KR-TS.

THOMAS Cottle, of Trowbridge, clothier.
Arthur Beardley and Francis Beardley, of Nottingham, hosiery and partners.
Thomas Phillips, of Deptford, carpenter.
Robert Wilkins, of Trowbridge, mercer.
Robert Hartley, of New Church, in Lancashire, mercer and grocer.
Nicholas Matthias Bartels, of Bearbinder-lane, merchant.
Edward Friend, of St. John-street, linendraper.
Christopher Noble, of London, merchant.
John Robson, of Chertsey, grocer and chapman.
Edward Dobson, of Fleet-street, goldsmith.
Simon Erument, of Stratford, farrier.
Samuel White, of Almsford, in Somersetshire, dealer and chapman.
John Griffiths, of St. Martin in the Fields, chymist, druggist, dealer and chapman.
William Welsh, of Bristol, coach and harness maker.
Tho. Blakey, of Malham, in Yorkshire, dealer in sheep.
William Kitcatt, of Bristol, haberdasher.
Gilbert Williamson, of Fording-Bridge, in Hampshire, mercer.
Alexan. Jacobs, of Duke's Place, dealer and chapman.
Gilbert Walker, of Market Raifon, dealer and chapman.
John Lee, of Bush-lane, broker, dealer and chapman.
William Tucker, of New Windsor, butcher.
James Salusbury, of Liverpool, grocer.
Thomas Gaulter, of Liverpool, cooper.

The MONTHLY CATALOGUE concluded. (See p. 264.)

DIVINITY and CONTROVERSY.

1. A Forerunner to a farther Answer, if need be, to the Rev. Dr. John Taylor, of Norwich, his Covenant of Grace, and Baptism the Token of it, &c. By Grantham Killingworth, pr. 6d. Baldwin.

2. A Discourse on the Nature and End of the Lord's Supper, pr. 6d. Payne.

3. Remarks on Hume's Essays on the Natural History of Religion, pr. 2s. Cooper.

4. Practical Reflections on God's providential Care of the Poor, pr. 3d. Dodd.

PHYSICK.

5. Remarks on Mr. Douglas's Treatise on the Hydrocele. Woodgate.

6. The Nature and Causes of Impotence in Men, and Barrenness in Women, explained. By G. A. Douglas, pr. 1s. 6d. Brett.

MORAL, POLITICAL.

7. National Spirit considered, pr. 1s. 6d. Cooper.

8. A Whig's Remarks on Swift's History, pr. 1s. 6d. Staples.

9. Letter V. from Mr. Hanway to Robert Dingley, Esq; pr. 6d. Doddsley.

10. The Herald, 2 Vols. pr. 6s. Wilkie.
 11. Three Letters on the Subject of the Marine Society. By Mr. Hanway, pr. 2s. Doddsley.

12. Letters to the Estimator of the Manners and Principles of the Times, pr. 1s. Coote.

13. An Essay on Money and Coins. Part II. pr. 2s. Hawkins.

14. An old Englishman's Letters for the Poor, pr. 1s. Comyns.

15. A Plan for regulating the Marine System of Great-Britain. By Capt. John Blake, pr. 1s. 6d. Millar.

16. Some Doubts occasioned by the second Volume of the Estimate, pr. 1s. Sandby.

17. Observations on Mr. Fielding's Plan, &c. By Mr. Marchant, pr. 6d. Reeve.

18. A Treatise on the better Employment of the Poor. By William Bailey. Doddsley.

19. Facts, Records, &c. relating to the Writ of Habeas Corpus, pr. 2s. Faden.

20. An humble Appeal to the Publick. By Thomas Sherridan, pr. 1s. 6d. Faden.

21. Dr. Howard's Collection of Letters and State-Papers, pr. 1l. 1s. Withers.

22. An explanatory Defence of the Estimate, &c. of the Times, pr. 1s. 6d. (See p. 268.)

LANGUAGES. TRANSLATIONS.

23. A true Guide to the German Language. Nourse.

24. An Abridgment of Ainsworth's Dictionary of the Latin Tongue. By Mr. Thomas, 2 Vols. pr. 15s. Hitch.

25. All the Works of Epictetus. Translated by Elizabeth Carter. With an Introduction and Notes, by the Translator. Doddsley.

26. Mr. Francis's Demosthenes, &c. Vol. II. 4to, Price one Guinea. Millar.

27. An Introduction to Languages. By Anselm Bayley, LL. B. pr. 5s. Doddsley.

28. Rudiments of the Latin Tongue. By James Barclay, A. M. pr. 2s. Doddsley.

29. Four Essays on the English Language. By Dr. Ward, pr. 3s. Ward.

HISTORY. BIOGRAPHY. BOTANY.

GARDENING. VOYAGE.

30. Tindal's Continuation of Rapin, Vol. IV. pr. 5s. Baldwin.

31. The History and Antiquities of the ancient Villa of Wheatfield, pr. 1s. 6d. Cooper.

32. An Idea of a Botanical Garden, in England &c. By J. Hill, M. D. pr. 6d. Baldwin. (See p. 202.)

33. The Gardener's New Kalendar. Osborne.

34. A Voyage to South-America. Form the Spanish of Don George Juan and Don Antonio de Ulloa, 2 Vols. L. Davis. (See p. 278.)

35. Rapin's History of England, Vol. XII. pr. 5s. Baldwin.

36. The History of London-Bridge, pr. 1s. 6d. Cooper.

37. Memoirs of the Life of Sir Thomas More. By Dr. Warner, pr. 5s. L. Davis.

38. The Life of William of Wickham. By Robert Lowth, D. D. pr. 5s. Doddsley.

39. Memoirs of the Life of Dr. Florence Hensey, pr. 1s. Burnet.

NATURAL HISTORY, &c.

40. Swammerdam's Book of Nature. Improved by Dr. Hill. Baldwin.

41. The Natural History of Cornwall. By William Borlase, M. A. Sandby.

42. Philosophical Transactions, Vol. I. Part I. for 1757, pr. 10s. 6d. Davis. (See p. 295.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

43. The Practical Husbandman. By Robert Maxwell, Esq; pr. 6s. Millar. (See p. 232.)

44. Bower detected as an Historian. By Mr. Croker, pr. 1s. Cooper.

45. Certain Articles proposed to the Company of Salters. By Dr. Free, pr. 6d. Sandby.

46. An Account of the Life of William Page, pr. 1s. Burnet.

47. Ditto, pr. 1s. Cooper.

48. Italian Love, or Eunuchism displayed, pr. 3s. Reason.

49. Menelai Sphæricorum, per Halley, pr. 2s. 6d. Nourse.

50. A Diary of the Siege of Londonderry, pr. 1s. 6d. L. Davis.

51. Morbleau; or the Complaints of a French Spy, pr. 6d. Henderson.

52. A Melius Inquirendum into the Character of King Charles I. pr. 1s. Owen.

53. The Canons of Criticism, and a Glossary. By Thomas Edwards, Esq; pr. 4s. Bathurst.

54. Observations on the Answer of Verrot to the Earl of Stanhope's Enquiry, &c. By Mr. Hooke, pr. 7s. Hawkins.

55. The Conduct of Admiral Knowles on the late Expedition. By the Admiral, pr. 1s. Doddsley. (See p. 219.)

56. The Polite Academy, or complete Instructions for a genteel Behaviour and polite Address in Masters and Misses, pr. 1s. Baldwin.

57. Letters wrote to the King of Prussia. By a Man of Quality, pr. 1s. 6d. Staples.

58. A Rhapsody in the House of Commons, pr. 6d. Wilkie.

59. Serious Thoughts on the Trial of Mr. Barnard, pr. 6d. Coote.

60. The King of Prussia's Criticism on Voltaire's Henriade, pr. 6d. Rivington.

61. The Conduct of a noble Commander in America impartially reviewed, pr. 1s. Baldwin. (See p. 267.)

62. An Essay on the Nature, &c. of the Human Affections, pr. 3s. Henry and Cave.

63. Out-Lines of a System of Vegetable Generation. By Dr. Hill, pr. 2s. 6d. Baldwin.

64. Sketches; or Essays on various Subjects. By Launcelot Temple, Esq; pr. 1s. 6d. Millar. (See p. 289.)

65. A plain Narrative. By Dr. Webster, pr. 6d. Noon.

66. An Extract out of Pausanias, of the Statues, &c. of Greece, pr. 4s. Dodd.

67. A congratulatory Epistle from a reformed Rake, to John F——g, Esq; pr. 1s. Burnet.

POETICAL. ENTERTAINMENT.

68. Ade Ode to the Country Gentlemen of England. By Dr. Akenfide, pr. 6d. Doddsley. (See p. 205.)

69. Dido to Æneas. From Ovid. By Miss Keene, pr. 6d. Kinnerley.

70. Inscript. Romanarum Metricarum Delectus, pr. 2s. Doddsley.

71. The Upholsterer, a Farce of two Acts, pr. 1s. Valliant. (See p. 166.)

72. The Canto added by Maphæus to Virgil's Æneis. Done into English Hudibrastic, pr. 1s. 6d. Doddsley.

73. The King: A Poem, pr. 6d. Scott.

74. The Images of the Ancients, pr. 6d. Scott.

75. The Angler's eight Dialogues, in Verse, pr. 1s. Dilly.

76. Vinorium Nemus Carmen. Authore A. Pope, pr. 1s. 6d. Wilton.

77. A Collection of Novels, pr. 2s. 6d. Coote.

78. The Insolvent, or Filial Piety: A Tragedy. By Aaron Hill, Esq; pr. 1s. 6d. Reeve.

79. Dr. Parnell's Posthumous Works, pr. 4s. Johnston.

80. Thoughts upon the Epiphany. By Mr. Dodd, pr. 1s. 6d. Dilly.

81. Truth, a Vision. By Mr. Lockman, pr. 6d. Doddsley.

82. The Prussian Campaign. By Mr. Dobson, pr. 1s. Manby.

83. Reason, a Poem, pr. 1s. Robinson.

84. The Patriot Enterprize. By Mr. Jones, pr. 6d. Cooper.

85. New Atalantic Amours, pr. 1s. 6d. Brett.

SERMONS.

86. Preached at Oxford Chapel. By Tho. Dyer, M. A. pr. 6d. Baldwin.

87. On the Fast Day. By Joseph Stokes, M. A. pr. 6d. Piers.

88. On ditto. By James Snowden. D. D. pr. 6d. Rivington and Fletcher.

89. On ditto. By H. Crossman, M. A. pr. 6d. Dodd.

90. Two. By John Eyre, M. A. pr. 6d. Withers.

91. By Samuel Davis, M. A. pr. 4d. Buckland.

92. At the Funeral of Joseph Clarke, D. D. By R. Woodeson, M. A. pr. 6d. Richardson.

93. On the Fast. By John Bilstone, M. A. pr. 6d. Rivington.

94. By John Hodge, pr. 5s. Buckland.

95. Military Devotion. By Mr. Agar. Doddsley.

96. Seventeen. By the late Mr. Samuel Hayward, pr. 5s. Field.

97. At St. Bride's, on Wednesday in Easter Week. By Dr. Chauncy. Whiston.

98. The Beauties of Spring. By T. Jones, M. A. pr. 6d. Dilly.

99. Before the Commons on May 29. By Dr. Fothergill, pr. 6d. Rivington.

100. At an Ordination. By John Conder, pr. 1s. Dilly.

101. Before the Governors of the Small-Pox Hospital. By Dr. Barton, pr. 6d. Trye.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS, 1758.

THE blockade of Olmutz, by the king of Prussia (mentioned in our last) was converted into a regular siege, as soon as his heavy artillery could be brought up, which was not till near the end of last month, so that it was the 31st before his besieging army could finish their first parallel, and begin to fire upon the place. Since that time the fire on both sides has been almost incessant; but as we have no accounts from the Prussian camp, we cannot tell what progress the besiegers have made; whereas, from the Austrian army, under marshal Daun, we have a regular journal, though their accounts are not always to be depended on. By them we are told, that May the 23d, they quitted their camp at Leutomysfel, after which they entered Moravia, by Billa, and marched as far as Gewitz, where they continued until the 9th instant; on which day they left their camp at that place, and approached a little nearer to the enemy. And, with respect to the siege of Olmutz, they say, that in the night, between the 4th and 5th, the garrison made a sally, with so much success, that they entirely ruined one of the batteries of the besiegers, nailed up 11 pieces of cannon, carried two more into the city with them, and killed, or took prisoners, 800 men; but, nevertheless, they allow that the Prussians carry on the siege with great vigour, and must soon be masters of the place, unless prevented by a battle, or by a treaty of peace; the last of which seems most probable, as appears from the following article of advice.

Vienna, June 10. The Prussians push on the siege of Olmutz with vigour, under the direction of marshal Keith. The king of Prussia, with the bulk of his army, is in so advantageous a situation, that marshal Daun has not yet thought proper to attempt any thing against his Prussian majesty's camp, nor is there any likelihood of his succeeding, if he should, so long as it remains in the same position. The success of an enterprize of that sort, would be the more doubtful, as the forces which that monarch has in Moravia are said to amount to 80,000; which is a number so superior to those under the command of the marshal, that it is believed he will rather chuse to remain upon the defensive.

Reinforcements are continually passing by this city for the army of marshal Daun; but tho' no pains are spared to put the army upon a footing to act vigorously, we have, on the other hand, some glimmerings of peace,

peace, founded upon the good offices of the king of Denmark, and some other well-disposed powers.

From Silesia, likewise, and several other places, we have hopes given of a peace, and an assurance, that baron Knorr, and another Austrian minister, are gone for that purpose to wait upon his Prussian majesty, at his camp in Moravia; which seems to be confirmed by the following article from

Dantzick, June 7. The Russian troops, under the command of general Fermer, are in great motion, but without departing from the banks of the Vistula, and by the measures they take, it is plain enough they have no intention of going into Pomerania, as has been reported.

The Swedes seem too not to be very forward in pushing the war against the king of Prussia; for their army in Pomerania, still continues encamped under the cannon of Stralsund, waiting for a reinforcement of troops, and a supply of gun-powder. As to the first, the troops are not, as yet, so much as embarked; and as to the last, a ship loaded with 90,000lb. weight of gun-powder, for that purpose, has been lately blown up, and suspected to have been wilfully set on fire, by some of the Prussian party in that kingdom, which gains so much strength, that a change in the ministry is daily expected.

As to the army of execution, they have had the good luck to get safe into Bohemia, where they have been joined by a large body of Austrian troops, and are now encamped at Saatz; but this has furnished the Prussians with an opportunity to raise heavy contributions in Franconia, and the palatinate of Bavaria, after which they retired to join their army under prince Henry, who is encamped at Sconbourg, in Saxony, near the frontiers of Bohemia, in order to prevent the army of execution's penetrating into Saxony.

Since prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, with the allied army under his command, passed the Rhine*, nothing of any great importance has happened, as the French army either kept themselves so strongly intrenched that they could not be attacked, or retired as the former approached; but by the last mail we are told, that the count de Clermont, having been joined by considerable reinforcements, seemed resolved to venture an engagement with the allied army. (See p. 272.)

Frankfort, June 14. The prince of Soubise arrived here from Paris the day before yesterday, and after dinner pursued his journey for Hanau. The French army, which are assembled there, will march under his command the 20th of this month for Donawert, from whence it will advance by Ingolstadt and Arnberg into Bohemia.

Berlin, June 13. Yesterday Augustus William, prince of Prussia, eldest of the king's brothers, died of an apoplexy at Orangebourg, in the 36th year of his age, to the great regret of the royal family, of

the court, and of all the subjects in general. In 1742 he married the princess Louisa-Amelia, daughter of the duke of Brunswick Wolfenbuttle, by whom he had issue two princes and one princess.

Madrid, May 30. We have received advice from Galicia, that a French man of war of 70 guns is put into Corunna in very bad condition, having lost above 300 men by the cold, by storms, and by sickness; that this ship was bound to Louisbourg, but could not continue her voyage on account of the great quantities of ice she met with in her passage; that she was separated in a storm from another 70 gun ship which sailed from Brest at the same time for Louisbourg, and that under these circumstances she was obliged to return. The ship arrived at Corunna is called the *Magnifique*, and the other the *Amphion*.

From Paris we hear, that the marshal de Belleisle hath, as secretary at war to the French king, wrote a letter to all the colonels of foot, threatening them in the king's name, with the loss of their regiments, if they connive any longer at the practice of buying commissions; an abuse, which, he says, hath crept in under various pretences, and produced the worst consequences, by destroying all emulation, and inducing old officers, whose experience is essential to the service, to retire from it, tempted by the bait of a large sum offered for their commissions. "The old lieutenants, however great their merit may be, cannot expect to get a company unless they have money to purchase it; and the noblesse, that valuable part of the state, of which it ought to be the strength and the support, are excluded from the employments to which they are called by their birth, if want of fortune hinders them from purchasing with money the wish'd-for opportunities of testifying their zeal. From this abuse also proceed frequent changes of officers in a regiment, and promotions that are determined not by the merit or services of the person, but by the price he can afford to give. The old officers become more watchful to get a large price for their commissions, than to signalize themselves in the service; subordination is not kept up for want of merit and length of service in the superior; and discipline is neglected, in consequence of want of subordination."

ANSWER to the REBUS in the Magazine for April, p. 208.

S HED at will by the fair are their TEars,
Five hundred is wrote with a D,
Or currants, or wine a BUtt shares,
And RYe put in bread we oft see:
At Tedbury then does the lady reside,
Who, to judge by your verse, you cou'd
like for your bride.

Bristol, June 10, 1758.

[This Rebus was also answered by Albertus, Distich, Lancashire, Minimus, and others.]

COURSE

* See before, p. 300.

1758.

Island of SANAGA, and Fort ST. LEWIS.

319

COURSE of EXCHANGE

LONDON, Saturday, June 27, 1758.

Amsterdam	—	36 5
Ditto at Sight	—	36 3
Rotterdam	—	36 5
Antwerp	—	No Price.
Hamburgh	—	36 3
Paris 1 Day's Date	—	30 5-16ths.
Ditto, 2 Usance	—	30 3-16ths.
Bordeaux, ditto	—	30
Cadiz	—	37 7-8ths.
Madrid	—	37 7-8ths.
Bilboa	—	37 7-11ths.
Leghorn	—	47 1 8th.
Naples	—	No Price.
Genoa	—	46 5-8ths.
Venice	—	49
Lisbon	—	5s. 5d. 1 8th.
Porto	—	5s. 4d. 1-qr.
Dublin	—	7 3-qrs.

BILLS of Mortality from May 16. to June 20.

Christ. { Males 694 } 1407
 { Femal. 713 }

Buried { Males 848 } 1676
 { Femal. 828 }

Died under 2 Years old 534

Between 2 and 5 — 158

5 and 10 — 66

10 and 20 — 68

20 and 30 — 123

30 and 40 — 152

40 and 50 — 174

50 and 60 — 143

60 and 70 — 117

70 and 80 — 98

80 and 90 — 40

90 and 100 — 2

100 and upwards — 1

1676

Buried { Within the Walls 148
 { Without the Walls 383
 { In Mid. and Surry 708
 { City & Sub. West. 437

1676

Weekly, May 23 — 398

30 — 353

June 6 — 286

13 — 347

20 — 292

1676

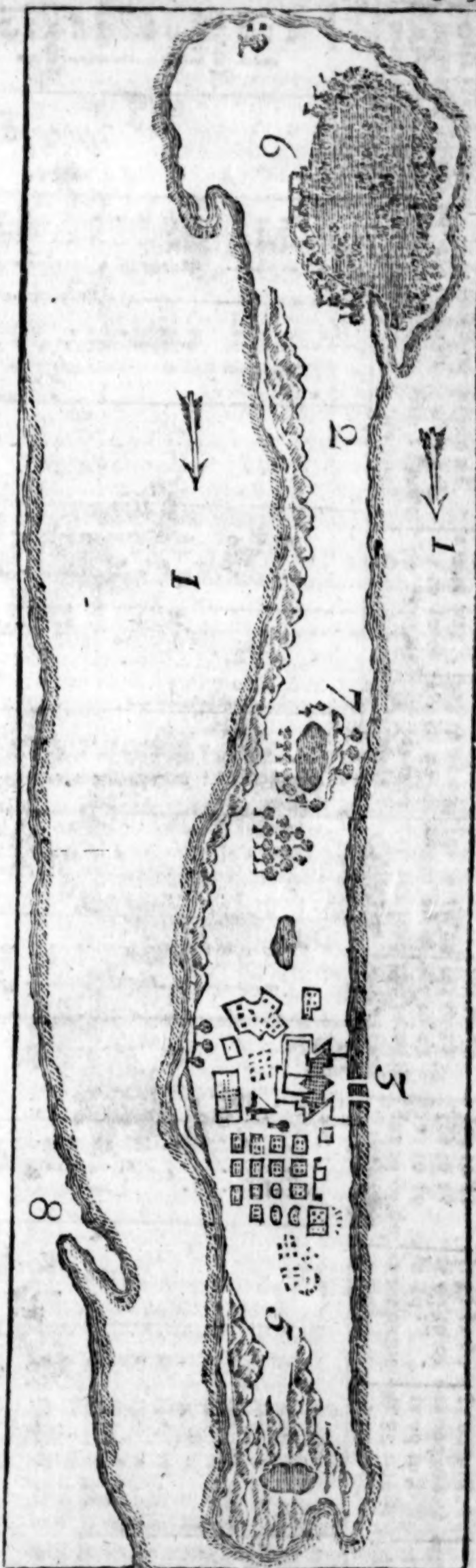
Decreased in the Burials in the Month, to the 13th, 25.

Wheaten Peck Loaf, Weight 17lb. 6 Oz. 1 Dr. 2s.

THE importance of our late acquisition upon the river Senegal, being so apparent, we have here given our readers a neat cut of the island of Sanaga, or St. Lewis, with the fort thereon; and as a party of troops are now under orders to secure that conquest (see p. 313.) there seems no doubt to arise, of its being designed to be kept in the English hands, by our wise and patriot ministers. (See in p. 302, an account of the river and fort, and of the conquest thereof.)

REFERENCES to the CUT. 1. River Sanaga, or Senegal. 2. Island of Sanaga, or St. Lewis. 3. The Fort. 4. The Town. 5. Doions Mountains. 6. The Great Marigot. Little Marigot. 8. Point of Barbary.

PRICES



৬.

[illegible]